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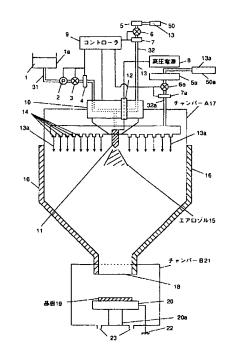
(54) 【発明の名称】薄膜の作成方法と作成装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】本発明は、真空蒸着法やスピンコート法で成膜できなかった発光材料、光電変換材料等の材料を成膜することができ、電子デバイスに用いる機能性薄膜材料の選択性を広げることができるとともに、高性能の電子デバイスの作成を可能とする薄膜の作成方法と作成装置を提供することを目的とする。

【解決手段】本発明の薄膜の作成方法は、原料液1を上アログル化し、エアログル15を加熱して、基板19上に堆積させて薄膜を形成する薄膜の作成方法であって、基板19方向にキャリアがス18のを流しエアログル15を機送する、エアログル15の粒子を分級する、エアログル15と基板19との間に電位差を生じさせる、原料液1を静電噴霧してエアログル化する、の内少なくとも1つを含む構成とした。

【選択図】 図1



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

原料液をエアログル化し、前記エアログルを加熱して、基板上に堆積させて薄膜を形成する薄膜の作成方法であって、

前記基板方向にキャリアガスを流し、前記エアログルを搬送することを特徴とする薄膜の 作成方法。

【請求項2】

原料液をエアログル化し、前記エアログルを加熱して、基板上に堆積させて薄膜を形成する薄膜の作成方法であって、

前記エフロゲルの粒子を分級することを特徴とする薄膜の作成方法。

【請求項3】

前記エアログルに静電気力を作用させて分級することを特徴とする請求項2に記載の薄膜の作成方法。

【請求項4】

原料液をエアログル化し、前記エアログルを加熱して、基板上に堆積させて薄膜を形成する薄膜の作成方法であって、

前記エアログルと前記基板との間に電位差を生じさせることを特徴とする薄膜の作成方法

【請求項5】

前記基板に電位を与えることを特徴とする請求項4に記載の薄膜の作成方法。

【請求項6】

前記エアログルを帯電させることを特徴とする請求項1~5いずれか1項に記載の薄膜の作成方法。

【請求項7】

原料液をエアログル化し、前記エアログルを加熱して、基板上に堆積させて薄膜を形成する薄膜の作成方法であって、

前記原料液を静電噴霧してエアロゾル化することを特徴とする薄膜の作成方法。

【請求項8】

前記エアログルに含まれる溶媒を完全に気化させて、基板上に堆積させることを特徴とする請求項1~7いずれが1項に記載の薄膜の作成方法。

【請求項9】

前記エアログルに含まれる溶媒を微量残留させて、基板上に堆積させることを特徴とする 請求項1~7いずれが1項に記載の薄膜の作成方法。

【請求項10】

前記原料液の濃度が1重量%未満であることを特徴とする請求項1~9りずれが1項に記載の薄膜の作成方法。

【請求項11】

前記原料液は、粒子径が0.1μm以下の無機の超微粒子材料を含むことを特徴とする請求項1~9リずれか1項に記載の薄膜の作成方法。

【請求項12】

前記無機の超微粒子材料が、蛍光材料であることを特徴とする請求項11に記載の薄膜の作成方法。

【請求項13】

前記原料液が炭素材料を含むことを特徴とする請求項1~10に記載の薄膜の作成方法。

【請求項14】

複数回の薄膜作成を行うことにより、前記基板上に複数種の薄膜を作成することを特徴とする請求項1~13いずれが1項に記載の薄膜の作成方法。

【請求項15】

前記原料液に有機材料を退合または分散または溶解させて、有機エレクトロルミネッセンス素子の有機薄膜を作成することを特徴とする請求項1~140ずれか1項に記載の薄膜

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の作成方法。

【請求項16】

前記原料液に有機材料を混合または分散または溶解させて、光電変換案子の有機薄膜を作成することを特徴とする請求項1~14いずれか1項に記載の薄膜の作成方法。

【請求項17】

原料液を供給する原料液供給手段と、キャリアがスを供給するキャリアがス供給手段と、前記原料液供給手段とキャリアがス供給手段から供給された原料液とキャリアがスからエアログルを形成噴霧するエアログル形成手段と、前記エアログル形成手段から噴霧されたエアログルに機送力を付加するキャリアがスを噴出する付加キャリアがス供給手段と、前記エアログル形成手段から噴霧されたエアログルを加熱する加熱手段と、前記エアログル内に含まれる材料が堆積する基板を保持する基板保持手段とを備えたことを特徴とする薄膜の作成装置。

【請求項18】

原料液を供給する原料液供給手段と、キャリアガスを供給するキャリアガス供給手段と、前記原料液供給手段とキャリアガス供給手段から供給された原料液とキャリアガスからエアログルを形成噴霧するエアログル形成手段と、前記エアログル形成手段から噴霧されたエアログルを加熱する加熱手段と、前記エアログル形成手段から噴霧されたエアログルの粒子に静電気力を作用させて分級する電界発生手段と、前記エアログル内に含まれる材料が堆積する基板を保持する基板保持手段とを備えたことを特徴とする薄膜の作成装置。

【請求項19】

原料液を供給する原料液供給手段と、キャリアガスを供給するキャリアガス供給手段と、前記原料液供給手段とキャリアガス供給手段から供給された原料液とキャリアガスからエアログルを形成噴霧するエアログル形成手段と、前記エアログル内に含まれる材料が堆積する基板を保持する基板保持手段と、前記基板に電位を付与し、前記エアログルと前記基板との間に電位差を生じさせる電位付与手段とを備えたことを特徴とする薄膜の作成装置。

【請求項20】

前記エアログルを帯電させる帯電手段を備えたことを特徴とする請求項17~19りずれか1項に記載の薄膜の作成装置。

【請求項21】

前記基板を加熱する基板加熱手段を備えたことを特徴とする請求項17~20川ずれか1項に記載の薄膜の作成装置。

【請求項22】

原料液を供給する原料液供給手段と、キャリアがスを供給するキャリアがス供給手段と、前記原料液供給手段とキャリアがス供給手段から供給された原料液とキャリアがスからエアログルを形成し静電噴霧する静電噴霧手段と、前記エアログル形成手段から噴霧されたエアログルを加熱する加熱手段と、前記エアログル内に含まれる材料が堆積する基板を保持する基板保持手段とを備えたことを特徴とする薄膜の作成装置。

【請求項23】

前記エアログル形成から前記基板への堆積に至るエアログルの流路を外界と隔離するチャ 40 ンパーを備えたことを特徴とする請求項17~2211 ずれか1項に記載の薄膜の作成装置

【請求項24】

前記加熱手段は、前記チャンパーの外壁に備えられたことを特徴とする請求項23に記載の薄膜の作成装置。

【請求項25】

前記エアログルの流路は、エアログルが形成される位置から前記基板との間で狭くなることを特徴とする請求項23、241)ずれか1項に記載の薄膜の作成装置。

【請求項26】

前記チャンパーの内壁にエアロゾルの付着を防止する付着防止膜を設けたことを特徴とす。 50

る請求項23~25いずれか1項に記載の薄膜の作成装置。

【請求項27】

前記基板保持手段が3次元的に移動可能または回転可能であることを特徴とする請求項17~26川ずれが1項に記載の薄膜の作成装置。

【請求項28】

原料液を供給する原料液供給手段と、キャリアガスを供給するキャリアガス供給手段と、前記原料液供給手段とキャリアガス供給手段から供給された原料液とキャリアガスからエアログルを形成噴霧するエアログル形成手段と、前記エアログル形成手段から噴霧されたエアログルを加熱する加熱手段と、少なくとも前記エアログル形成手段を内部に配置し、その端部に開口部を備えた第1のチャンパーと、

前記エアロゾル内に含まれる材料が堆積する基板を保持する基板保持手段と、前記基板保持手段を内部に配置し、前記開口部を介して前記第1のチャンパーと接続された第2のチャンパーとを備え、

前記第1のチャンパーの内部に、前記エアロゲル形成手段から噴霧されたエアロゲルに搬送力を付加するキャリアがスを噴出する付加キャリアがス供給手段、前記エアロゲル形成手段から噴霧されたエアロゲルの粒子に静電気力を作用させて分級する電界発生手段、前記エアロゲル形成手段にエアロゲルを帯電させる帯電手段を具備した静電噴霧手段、の内少なくとも1つの手段を備えたことを特徴とする薄膜の作成装置。

【請求項29】

前記第2のチャンパーの内部に、前記基板に電位を付与し、前記エアログルと前記基板との間に電位差を生じさせる電位付与手段、前記基板を加熱する基板加熱手段、前記基板を移動可能、或いは、傾斜可能、或いは、回転可能とする基板移動手段、の内少なくとも1つの手段を構えたことを特徴とする請求項28に記載の薄膜の作成装置。

【請求項30】

前記第1のチャンパーの内壁で構成される前記エアログルの流路は、前記開口部で狭くなることを特徴とする請求項28、2911ずれか1項に記載の薄膜の作成装置。

【請求項31】

前記加熱手段は、前記第1のチャンパーの外壁を覆うように配置され、少なくとも、前記エアログルが形成される位置から前記開口部間を加熱することを特徴とする請求項28~30いずれか1項に記載の薄膜の作成装置。

【請求項32】

前記第1のチャンパーの内壁に前記エアロゾルの付着を防止する付着防止膜を設けたことを特徴とする請求項28~31いずれか1項に記載の薄膜の作成装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、薄膜の製造技術分野に属し、特に有機または無機の、発光デバイス、光電変換デバイス等を作成するための機能性薄膜の作成方法と作成装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】

有機化合物の薄膜作成法として、従来から真空蒸着法に代表されるドライプロセスや、スピンコート法に代表されるウエットプロセスが挙げられる。ドライプロセスは、膜厚のシャロールが容易、異なった材料の積層構造や適当な開口部をもったでは使用できなりたが大掛かりでコストがかかるといった制約がある。一方ウエットプロセスは高分子材料や熱的に不安定な物質には使用できな子材料がある。一方ウエットプロセスは高分子材料や熱的に不安定な物質に適用でき、装置が単純で大量生産に適した成膜方法であるといった利点があるが、異なった材料の積層構造や塗り分けは困難、基板の平坦性が特に要すれるといった欠点がある。更にウエットプロセスでは、材料溶液の濃度は1%程度のか必要とされ、溶解性の確保が材料設計にとって大きな制約条件となっている。

[0003]

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(特許文献1) に記載の、スプレー法による有機エレクトロルミネッセンス薄膜の作製方法と作製装置によれば、高分子材料や熱的に不安定な有機材料を原料とする成膜にも対応でき、異なった材料の積層構造や塗り分けが可能で、しかも材料溶液の濃度が極めて低り場合でも成膜できる。

[0004]

【特許文献1】

特開2002-75641号公報

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

しかしながら、従来のスプレー法では、成膜レートが低く、成膜に時間がかかると言う課題があり、成膜した表面の面粗さ低減、膜厚分布向上等を含め、成膜された薄膜の膜質向上を図る上で改善するべきところもあった。

[0006]

せこで、本発明は、真空蒸着法やスピンコート法で成膜できなかった発光材料、光電変換材料等の材料を成膜することができ、電子デバイスに用いる機能性薄膜材料の選択性を広けることができるとともに、高性能の電子デバイスの作成を可能とする薄膜の作成方法と作成装置を提供することを目的とする。

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】

上記の目的を達成するために、本発明の薄膜の作成方法は、原料液をエアロゾル化し、エアロゾルを加熱して、基板上に堆積させて薄膜を形成する薄膜の作成方法であって、基板方向にキャリアガスを流しエアロゾルを搬送する、エアロゾルの粒子を分級する、エアロゾルと基板との間に電位差を生じさせる、原料液を静電噴霧してエアロゾル化する、の内少なくとも1つを含む構成とした。

[0008]

また、本発明の薄膜の作成装置は、原料液を供給する原料液供給手段と、キャリアガスを供給するキャリアガス供給手段と、原料液供給手段と、キャリアガスを供給手段と、原料液供給手段とキャリアガス供給手段と、エアログルを形成噴霧するエアログル形成手段と、エアログルを形成噴霧するエアログル形成手段と、エアログル内に開いまれる材料が堆積する基板保持する基板保持手段と、基板保持手段を内部に配置し、との場合に開いませる、基板保持手段と、本板保持手段を内部に配置し、分の内の内で、大力の内の内で、大力の内部に、エアログル形成手段がよれたエアログルに搬送力を増えて、第1のチャリアガスを噴出する付加キャリアガス供給手段、エアログル形成手段にエアログルを増電されたエアログルを増電されたエアログルを帯電させる帯電手段を具備した静電電野段、の内少なくとも1つの手段を構える構成とした。

[0009]

本発明による薄膜の作成方法と作成装置は、真空蒸着法では、成膜するのが困難である高分子材料や、熱的に不安定な有機材料を原料とする成膜にも対応でき、また、スピンコート法では困難である異なった材料の積層構造や塗り分けが可能で、しかも材料用液の濃度が極めて低い場合でも成膜できる。また、溶質は溶解してなくてもよく、混合または分散されていればいいので、成膜可能な材料の選択性を一般的な有機材料やナノサイズの無機超微粒子にまで大きく広げることができる。大面積基板に対して真空蒸着法のように、装置の大型化によるコスト高を招くこともない。

[0010]

これにより、真空蒸着法やスピンコート法で成膜できなかった発光材料、光電変換材料を成膜することができるので、電子デバイスに用いる機能性薄膜材料の選択性を広げることができるとともに、高性能の電子デバイスの作成が可能になる。

[0011]

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【発明の実施の形態】

請求項1に記載の発明は、原料液をエアログル化し、エアログルを加熱して、基板上に堆積させて薄膜を形成する薄膜の作成方法であって、基板方向にキャリアがスを流し、エアログルを搬送することを特徴とし、これによって、微小なサイズのエアログルを形成し、そのエアログルの噴霧力に加えて、基板方向に流れるキャリアがスで搬送しながら、それらのエアログルを均一に加熱することで、さらに微小化しながら搬送されるので、成膜レートが向上し、膜厚分布を改善することができる。

[0012]

請求項2に記載の発明は、原料液をエアログル化し、エアログルを加熱して、基板上に堆積させて薄膜を形成する薄膜の作成方法であって、エアログルの粒子を分級することを特徴とし、これによって、微小なサイズのエアログルを形成し、噴霧されたエアログルを均一に加熱することで、さらに微小化しながら搬送され、さらに分級するので、成膜レートが向上し、膜質の品質が向上し、膜厚分布を改善することができる。

[0013]

請求項3に記載の発明は、請求項2において、エアログルに静電気力を作用させて分級することを特徴とし、これによって、噴霧され機送されるエアログルの粒子に静電気力を作用させて分級を効率良く行うことができる。

[0014]

請求項4に記載の発明は、原料液をエアログル化し、エアログルを加熱して、基板上に堆積させて薄膜を形成する薄膜の作成方法であって、エアログルと基板との間に電位差を生じさせることを特徴とし、これによって、微小なサイズのエアログルを形成し、噴霧されたエアログルを均一に加熱することで、さらに微小化しながら搬送され、エアログルと基板との間に電位差を生じさせてエアログルを基板に引き付けるので、成膜レートが向上し、膜質の品質が向上し、膜厚分布を改善することができる。

[0015]

請求項5に記載の発明は、請求項4において、基板に電位を与えることを特徴とし、基板に電位を与えることで、容易にエアログルと基板との間に電位差を生じさせることができる。

[0016]

請求項 6 に記載の発明は、請求項 1 ~ 5 において、エアログルを帯電させることを特徴と 30 し、基板にエアログルを引き付けることができる。

[0017]

請求項でに記載の発明は、原料液をエアログル化し、エアログルを加熱して、基板上に堆積させて薄膜を形成する薄膜の作成方法であって、原料液を静電噴霧してエアログル化することを特徴とし、これによって、微小なサイズのエアログルを形成し、帯電噴霧されたエアログルを均一に加熱することで、さらに微小化しながら機送され、さらに分級するので、成膜レートが向上し、膜厚分布を改善することができる。そして、エアログルの形成と同時にこれを帯電されることができるので、容易にエアログルを帯電させることができる。

[0018]

請求項8に記載の発明は、請求項1~7において、エアログルに含まれる溶媒を完全に気化させて、基板上に堆積させることを特徴とし、基板における膜形成時に残留溶剤がない

[0019]

請求項9に記載の発明は、請求項1~7において、エアログルに含まれる溶媒を微量残留 させて、基板上に堆積させることを特徴とし、膜形成時に流動性を与えることができる。 【0020】

請求項10に記載の発明は、請求項1~9において、原料液の濃度が1重量%未満であることを特徴とし、溶媒に対する溶解性や分散性が比較的小さい材料であっても成膜が可能である。

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[0021]

請求項11に記載の発明は、請求項1~9において、原料液は、粒子径が0.1μm以下の無機の超微粒子材料を含むことを特徴とし、無機の超微粒子材料を含む薄膜を容易に形成することができる。

[0022]

請求項12に記載の発明は、請求項11おいて、無機の超微粒子材料が、蛍光材料であることを特徴とし、蛍光材料を含む薄膜を容易に形成できる。

[0023]

請求項13に記載の発明は、請求項1~10において、原料液が炭素材料を含むことを特徴とし、炭素材料を含む薄膜を容易に形成できる。

[0024]

請求項14に記載の発明は、請求項1~13において、複数回の薄膜作成を行うことにより、基板上に複数種の薄膜を作成することを特徴とし、用途に応じ種々の薄膜形成が可能となる。

[0025]

請求項15に記載の発明は、請求項1~14において、原料液に有機材料を混合または分散または溶解させて、有機エレクトロルミネッセンス素子の有機薄膜を作成することを特徴とし、有機エレクトロルミネッセンス素子の有機薄膜を容易に作成できるので、従来の方法に比して材料の選択性が向上する。

[0026]

請求項16に記載の発明は、請求項1~14において、原料液に有機材料を混合または分散または溶解させて、光電変換素子の有機薄膜を作成することを特徴とし、光電変換案子の有機薄膜を容易に作成できるので、従来の方法に比して材料の選択性が向上する。

[0027]

請求項17に記載の発明は、原料液を供給する原料液供給手段と、キャリアガスを供給するキャリアガス供給手段と、原料液供給手段とキャリアガス供給手段と、エアロソルを形成噴霧するエアロソル形成手段と、エアロソル形成手段と、エアロソル形成手段と、エアロソル形成手段と、エアロソル形成手段がよっても加熱する加熱手段とを構えたことを特徴とし、基板方向にキャリアガスを流し、エアロソルを搬送することを特徴とし、をして、微小なサイズのエアロソルを形成し、そのエアロソルの噴霧力に加えて、基ではよって、微小なサイズのエアロソルを形成し、そのエアロソルを均一に加熱することではに流れるキャリアガスで搬送しながら、それらのエアロソルを均一に加熱することができる。

[0028]

請求項18に記載の発明は、原料液を供給する原料液供給手段と、キャリアがスを供給するキャリアがス供給手段と、原料液供給手段とキャリアがス供給手段から供給された原料液とキャリアがスからエアログルを形成噴霧するエアログル形成手段と、エアログル形成手段から噴霧されたエアログルを加熱する加熱手段と、エアログル形成手段から噴霧されたエアログルの粒子に静電気力を作用させて分級する電界発生手段と、エアログル内に含まれる材料が堆積する基板を保持する基板保持手段とを構えたことを特徴とし、これによって、微小なサイズのエアログルを形成し、噴霧されたエアログルを均一に加熱することで、さらに微小化しながら搬送され、さらに分級するので、成膜レートが向上し、膜厚分布を改善することができる。

[0029]

請求項19に記載の発明は、原料液を供給する原料液供給手段と、キャリアがスを供給するキャリアがス供給手段と、原料液供給手段とキャリアがス供給手段から供給された原料液とキャリアがスからエアログルを形成噴霧するエアログル形成手段と、エアログル形成手段から噴霧されたエアログルを加熱する加熱手段と、エアログル内に含まれる材料が堆

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精する基板を保持する基板保持手段と、基板に電位を付与し、エアログルと基板との間に電位差を生じさせる電位付与手段とを構えたことを特徴とし、これによって、微小なサイズのエアログルを形成し、喧響されたエアログルを均一に加熱することで、さらに微小化しながら機送され、エアログルと基板との間に電位差を生じさせてエアログルを基板に引き付けるので、成膜レートが向上し、膜厚分布を改善することができる。

[0030]

請求項20に記載の発明は、請求項17~19において、エアログルを帯電させる帯電手段を備えたことを特徴とし、エアログルを帯電させることを特徴とし、基板にエアログルを引き付けることができる。

[0031]

請求項21に記載の発明は、請求項17~20において、基板を加熱する基板加熱手段を備えたことを特徴とし、基板に成膜された膜の残留溶剤を除去できる或いは、基板に成膜された膜の固化を進行させる。

[0082]

請求項22に記載の発明は、原料液を供給する原料液供給手段と、キャリアガスを供給するキャリアガス供給手段と、原料液供給手段とキャリアガス供給された原料液とキャリアガスがらエアログルを形成し静電噴霧する静電噴霧手段と、エアログル形成手段から噴霧されたエアログルを加熱する加熱手段と、エアログル内に含まれる材料が堆積する基板を保持する基板保持手段とを構えたことを特徴とし、これによって、微小なサイズのエアログルを形成し、帯電噴霧されたエアログルを均一に加熱することで、で、ではいているがのとではないである。そして、エアログルの形成と同時にこれを帯電されることができる。そして、エアログルの形成と同時にこれを帯電されることができる。

[0033]

請求項23に記載の発明は、請求項17~22において、エアログル形成から基板への堆積に至るエアログルの流路を外界と隔離するチャンパーを構えたことを特徴とし、エアログルを安定して導くことができる。

[0034]

請求項24に記載の発明は、請求項23において、加熱手段は、チャンパーの外壁に構え ちれたことを特徴とし、エアログルの流れを妨けることなく、エアログルを均一に加熱で きる。

[0035]

請求項25 に記載の発明は、請求項23、24 において、エアログルの流路は、エアログルが形成される位置から基板との間で狭くなることを特徴とし、エアログルを空間的に高密度化できる。

[0086]

請求項26に記載の発明は、請求項28~25において、チャンパーの内壁にエアロゾルの付着を防止する付着防止膜を設けたことを特徴とし、エアロゾルのチャンパーへの付着を防止すると共に、基板に供給されるエアロゾルの量的損失を抑制し、成膜レートが向上する。

[0087]

請求項27に記載の発明は、請求項17~26において、基板保持手段が3次元的に移動可能または回転可能であることを特徴とし、成膜条件の微調整が可能であり、成膜パターンも種々対応可能となる。

[0038]

請求項28に記載の発明は、原料液を供給する原料液供給手段と、キャリアガスを供給するキャリアガス供給手段と、原料液供給手段とキャリアガス供給手段から供給された原料液とキャリアガスからエアログルを形成噴霧するエアログル形成手段と、エアログル形成手段がら噴霧されたエアログルを加熱する加熱手段と、少なくともエアログル形成手段を内部に配置し、その端部に開口部を備えた第1のチャンパーと、エアログル内に含まれる

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材料が堆積する基板を保持する基板保持手段と、基板保持手段を内部に配置し、開口部を介して前記第1のチャンパーと接続された第2のチャンパーとを備え、第1のチャンパーの内部に、エアログル形成手段から噴霧されたエアログルに搬送力を付加するキャリアがスを噴出する付加キャリアがス供給手段、エアログル形成手段から噴霧されたエアログルの粒子に静電気力を作用させて分級する電界発生手段、エアログル形成手段にエアログルを帯電させる帯電手段を具備した静電噴霧手段、の内少なくとも1つの手段を備えたことを特徴とし、これによって、成膜レートが向上し、膜厚分布を改善することができる。

[0039]

請求項29に記載の発明は、請求項28において、第2のチャンパーの内部に、基板に電位を付与し、エアログルと基板との間に電位差を生じさせる電位付与手段、基板を加熱する基板加熱手段、基板を移動可能、或いは、傾斜可能、或いは、回転可能とする基板移動手段、の内少なくとも1つの手段を備えたことを特徴とし、成膜レートを向上させ、或いは、種々の成膜に対応できる。

[0040]

請求項30に記載の発明は、請求項28、29おいて、第1のチャンパーの内壁で構成されるエアログルの流路は、開口部で狭くなることを特徴とし、エアログルを空間的に高密度化できる。

[0041]

請求項31に記載の発明は、請求項28~30において、加熱手段は、第1のチャンパーの外壁を覆うように配置され、少なくとも、エアログルが形成される位置から開口部間を加熱することを特徴とし、噴霧されたエアログルのポリューム全体を均一に加熱することができる。エアログルの流路で徐々に溶媒を気化させることができ、エアログルを微粒子化できると共に、溶質の濃縮が可能となる。

[0042]

請求項32に記載の発明は、請求項28~31において、第1のチャンパーの内壁にエアロゾルの付着を防止する付着防止膜を設けたことを特徴とし、エアロゾルのチャンパーへの付着を防止すると共に、基板に供給されるエアロゾルの量的損失を抑制し、成膜レートが向上する。

[0043]

以下、本発明の実施の形態について詳細に説明する。

[0044]

(実施の形態1)

図1は、本発明の実施の形態1による第1の薄膜作成装置の概要図である。

[0045]

図1において、1は溶質が溶媒に溶解或いは分散された原料液、1 のは原料液1を貯蔵する原料液タンクであり、2 はポンプ、3 はレギュレータ、4 は流量計をされぜれ示す。3 1 は原料液供給ラインであり、原料液1 は、原料液タンク1 のから原料液供給ライン31 に導かれ、原料液供給ライン31 に設けられたポンプ2、レギュレータ3、流量計4によってその流量が調整される。

[0046]

また、5はコンプレッサ、6はレギュレータ、7は流量計であり、13は原料液1とでエアログル15を形成するキャリアガス、50はキャリアガス13が充填されたガスタンクである。32はキャリアガス供給ラインであり、キャリアガス13はガスタンク50からコンプレッサ5によって、キャリアガス供給ライン32に導かれ、キャリアガス供給ライン32にはレギュレータ6、流量計7が設けられており、コンプレッサ5と共にその流量を調整するものである。

[0047]

更に、5 のはコンプレッサ、6 のはレギュレータ、7 のは流量計であり、1 3 のはエアロ ソル1 5 を基板1 9 方向に搬送するキャリアガス、5 0 のはキャリアガス1 3 のが充填されたガスタンクである。3 2 のはキャリアガス供給ラインであり、キャリアガス1 3 のは ガスタンク50のからコンプレッサ5のによって、キャリアガス供給ライン32のに導かれ、キャリアガス供給ライン32のにはレギュレータ6の、流量計7のが設けられており、コンプレッサ5のと共にその流量を調整し、キャリアガス供給口14にキャリアガス13のを導くものである。

[0048]

そして、10は帯電用ヘッド、11は帯電用ヘッド10の先端部に配置されたノズルであり、12は碍子(がいし)、8はノズル11に碍子12を介して接続された高圧電源である。15は原料液1とキャリアガス13とがノズル11で混合噴霧されて形成されるエアロゲルであり、ノズル11には原料液供給ライン31とキャリアガス供給ライン32が結合され、ノズル11から原料液1とキャリアガス13が混合されエアロゲル15が噴霧される。また、ノズル11には高圧電源8によって高電圧が印加され、原料液1とキャリアガス13とでエアロゲル15を形成、噴霧する際に、エアロゲル15の微粒子を帯電させる。

[0049]

また、9はコントローラであり制御手段を構成する。原料液1を適正流量流すためのポンフと、レギュレータ3、流量計4、原料液供給ライン31で構成される原料液供給手段で、キャリアガスは、13を適正流量流すためのコンプレッサ5、レギュレータ6、流量計7と、キャリアガス供給ライン32で構成されるキャリアガス供給手段に接続され、エアロゾル15を作り出すためのノズル11で構成されるエアロゾル形成手段と、キャリアガス13のを適正流量流すためのコンプレッサ5の、レギュレータ6の、流量計7の、キャリアガス供給ライン32の、キャリアガス供給ライン32の、キャリアガス供給ライン32の、キャリアガス供給ライン32の、キャリアガス供給手段とは、コントローラ9によって、供給手段とは、コントローラ9によって、明加電圧が制御される。なお、エアロゾル形成手段と帯電手段とで静電噴霧手段を構成する。

[0050]

また、17はチャンパーAであり、第1のチャンパーを構成する。16はチャンパーA17の外壁を覆うように配置されたヒーターであり、18はチャンパーA17の開口部である。帯電用ヘッド10は、その開口部18以外は密閉されているチャンパーA17の上部に取り付けられている。ヒーター16は加熱手段を構成する。

[0051]

ここで、チャンパーA17は、 概略ロート(漏斗)のような形状で、 円筒が開口部18に向かって徐々に絞られたような構造である。 なお、 チャンパーA17の形状は、 他の例として、 内部が空洞の角柱を徐々に絞るような構造等、 特に限定されないが、 エアログル15が噴霧される位置の断面積より、 開口部18の断面積が小さいことが好ましい。 なお、ここで言う断面積とは、 チャンパーA17の空洞部の断面積であって、 エアログル15の 流路の断面積である。 そして、 チャンパーA17はエアログル15が搬送される流路を構成しており、 その流路は開口部18に向かって絞られて狭くなっている。このように構成することで、 噴霧されたエアログル15を開口部18で空間的に高密度化することができる。

[0052]

更に、21はチャンパーBであり、第2のチャンパーを構成する。19は基板、20は基板19を保持する基板ホルター、20点は基板ホルター移動手段、22は基板ホルターのフース、23は排気口である。チャンパーA17とチャンパーB21は、開口部18でキャリアガス13のやエアロソル15が漏れないように接続されており、チャンパーB21は、排気口23以外にはキャリアガス13、或いは、キャリアガス13のが漏れないように密閉されている。チャンパーB21内には、アース22によってアースされた基板ルター20上に基板19が配置され、チャンパーB21の上部にはチャンパーA17との連絡口となる開口部18が位置し、下部にはエアロソル15に含まれるキャリアガス13、野りは、キャリアガス13のが排気される排気口23が形成されている。また、チャンパ

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- B 2 1 内は排気□ 2 3 以外で密閉されており、外部の雰囲気とは完全に遮断された大気圧状態であり、この排気□ 2 3 からキャリアがス 1 3、或いは、キャリアがス 1 3 C.が流れていくことになる。

[0053]

このように、チャンパーA17とチャンパーB21とによって、エアログル15の形成、 機送、基板19への堆積に至る薄膜形成の成膜空間は、外界とは隔離される。

[0054]

また、基板ホルダー20は基板保持手段を構成するものであり、基板ホルダー20は、ステッピングモーターやアクチュエーター等で構成され基板移動手段となる基板ホルダー移動手段20点によって、X軸方向、Y軸方向、さらに区軸方向に移動可能となっている。更に、傾斜可能或いは回転可能としてもよい。基板19をXY方向に移動させれば、基板19における成膜位置を変えることができるので、成膜を複数回行えば、塗分けや、成膜面積を増加させることができる。

また、区方向に移動させれば基板19とノズル11間のエアログル15の移動距離を変えることができ、成膜条件の微調整が可能となる。また、傾斜させれば、エアログル15の基板19に対する入射角度を変えることができるので、成膜条件の微調整が可能となる。また、回転させれば、良好な膜厚分布を得ることができる。

[0055]

次に、本発明の実施の形態1による第1の薄膜作成装置において、その薄膜作成方法を説明する。

[0056]

原料液タンク1のに貯蔵された原料液1は、ポンプ2により原料液供給ライン31を通って帯電用ヘッド10に導かれ、同様に、ガスタンク50に充填されたキャリアガス13はコンプレッサ5によりキャリアガス供給ライン32を通って帯電用ヘッド10に導かれる。 せして、コントローラ9は、流量計4の精報からポンプ2、レギュレータ3を調整し、同様に、流量計7の精報からコンプレッサ5、レギュレータ6を調整し、原料液供給ライン31に流れる原料液1の流量とキャリアガス供給ライン32に流れるキャリアガス13の流量を制御する。

[0057]

帯電用ヘッド10に導かれた原料液1とキャリアがス13は、ノズル11にて混合噴霧され、エアログル15が形成される。このとき、ノズル11には高圧電源8によって高電圧が印加されており、エアログル15の微粒子は、帯電されながら噴霧される。

[0058]

また、ガスタンク50のに充填されたキャリアガス18のはコンプレッサ5のによりキャリアガス供給ライン32のを通って、キャリアガス供給口14から噴出される。そして、コントローラ9は、流量計7のの情報からコンプレッサ5の、レギュレータ6のを調整し、キャリアガス供給ライン32のに流れるキャリアガス13のの流量を制御する。

[0059]

よって、噴霧され帯電した微小なサイズのエアログル15は、エアログル15を構成しノズル11から噴霧されるキャリアガス13の搬送力に加えて、キャリアガス供給ロ14から噴出されたキャリアガス13の搬送力を与えられ、基板19方向に搬送される。ここで、キャリアガス13の働きは付加搬送力をエアログル15に与えるものである。

[0060]

ここで、キャリアがス18を含むエアロケル15はノズル11から放射暗霧され、キャリアがス18のはキャリアがス供給ロ14から基板19に対して略垂直方向に噴出されるので、キャリアがス18とキャリアがス18ののがス圧を調整することにより、両者の比によって、エアロケル15の方向を変更することもできる。また、図1において、キャリアがス供給ロ14の噴出方向を基板19に対する略垂直方向としているが、キャリアがス供給ロ14の噴出方向を適宜変更すれば、基板19に対するエアロケル15の入射方向の微調整が可能となる。

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[0061]

サして、キャリアガス13のによって搬送されて、基板19方向に向かうエアロソル15 は、チャンパーA17を覆うように取り付けられたヒーター16で均一に加熱され、乾燥 されることにより、10~1000nm程度に微小化されながら基板19へと機送されて いく。このように、エアロゾル15は、ヒーター16で加熱されながら、基板19方向へ と搬送されるので、基板19に到達する間に溶媒が徐々に気化して乾燥し、基板19での 成膜時には残留する溶媒が微量な状態とすることができる。

[0062]

っっ マ 、 ヒ ー タ ー 1 6 は エ ア ロ ゲ ル の 気 流 温 度 を 溶 媒 が 気 化 す る た め の 最 適 値 に 保 ち 、 チ ャンパーA17の外壁を覆うように配置されてエアロゾル15の流れを妨げない構造を有 し、溶媒や有機材料の種類、気流の流量、原料液の濃度などによって最適な温度を選択す ることができる。そして、その温度設定はコントローラ9によって行うことができる。 [0063]

そして、ヒーター16で加熱されながら、基板19方向へと機送されるエアロゾル15は 、開口部18を通過して、チャンパーB21に配置された基板19へと向かう。また、チ ャンパーA17の形状は、開口部18に向かって徐々に絞られた構造であり、エアロゾル 15が搬送される流路の断面積は、徐々に小さくなり、噴霧されたエアロゾル15は開口 部18で空間的に高密度化される。また、上述したように、溶媒が徐々に気化して乾燥す るため、エアログル15の粒径も、徐々に小さくなっており、エアログル15は濃縮され ることになる。

[0064]

ここで、開口部18の面積、数、形状は成膜条件によって変更される。成膜範囲を限定す る場合、0、1~20mm2の開口部面積を有するマスクを開口部に取り付けることによ リ成膜範囲を限定できる。マスクの開口部パターンを変化させることで、基板上での複数 の有機材料の塗りわけや積層化を制御でき、さらには膜厚の分布を改善することもできる

[0065]

そして、粒子を帯電させながら噴霧されたエアログル15は、全体に亘って均一に加熱さ れながら開口部18に到達し、開口部18の形状によって乾燥状態と流れ状態を制御され 、エアロゾル15はアース22によってアースされている基板ホルダー20上の基板19 に到達して、堆積されていく。このとき、エアロゲル15は基板19に対して乱流的に入 射される。

[0066]

ここで、上述したように、噴霧されたエアロゾル15は、開口部18を通過するときに空 間的に高密度化されるが、開口部18に至る際に、チャンパーA17の内壁に衝突、反射 するため、それまで一定方向であったエアログル15の流れは乱流的になる。また、エア ロゾル15が基板19上に堆積していく際に、エフロゾル15の乾燥状態とエフロゾル1 5の基板19への入射角度や流れの状態によって、成膜性が異なる。この成膜性の違いは 、特に、成膜形成の初期で顕著に表れる。ところで、エフロソル15の基板19への入射 角度が揃っている場合では、基板19に入射したエアログル15は一定方向の流れを作り やすくなる。そして、基板19に入射されたエアロゲル15の流れは、基板19の表面に 沿う方向、即ち、基板19の表面に平行方向の流れとなってしまう。これに対して、エア ロゾル15が乱流的に基板19に入射する場合、即ち、基板19への入射方向がランダム である場合には、基板19に入射したエアログル15は一定方向の流れを作ることなく、 基板表面に滞在する時間が長くなる。よって、基板19への付着確率が上がり、その結果 成膜レートが向上する。

[0067]

更に、エアロゾル15は帯電し、基板19はアースされており、エアロゾル15は基板1 9(アース)との電位差によって吸引されるため、噴霧の機送力(キャリアガス13の機 送力)に加え、電気的吸引力が作用し、成膜レートを向上させることができる。更に、キー ャリアがス130の付加機送力が加わるため、成膜レートをより高くすることが可能となる。また、エアログル15を帯電させ、そのターゲットとなる基板19をアースして両者に電位差を与えることにより、帯電したエアログル15は、そのターゲットである基板19に吸引されるので、他の部分への付着が減少し、成膜レートが向上する。

[0068]

[0069]

このように実施の形態1による第1の薄膜作成装置によって成膜することにより、噴霧されたエアログル15の粒径とその乾燥状態を精度よくコントロールしながら基板19上に導いて成膜できるので、0. 1μm、さらには0. 01μm程度の膜厚の薄膜を提供することができる。

[0070]

また、本実施の形態1においては、エアログルのような微粒子の状態で溶媒を気化させるが、微粒子は表面積が大きいために、その溶媒の沸点よりはるかに低い温度で溶媒が気化するという特徴を持つ。したがって、本発明に用いる溶媒として、テトラヒドロフラン、クロロホルム、ジメチルホルムアミドやジメチルスルホキシド等の有機溶媒のほか、水も使用することができる。

[0071]

また、原料は溶液状態(ウエット)であり、常圧で成膜できるので、真空蒸着法では成膜するのが困難である高分子材料や、熱的に不安定な有機材料を原料とする成膜にも対応できる。

[0072]

さらに、無機の超微粒子材料を混合、分散した溶液を用いることも可能である。この場合は無機の超微粒子材料の粒子径は、成膜しようとする薄膜の膜厚よりも小さくなければならない。粒子径と膜厚の比が好ましくは 1 / 1 0 以下であれば良い。

[0073]

また、本実施の形態1による薄膜作成方法では、成膜しようとするエアログル15が基板19に到達すると同時に膜形成されはしめ、短時間うちに固化が完了するので、スピンコート法では困難である異なった材料の積層構造や塗り分けが可能である。しかも基板ホルター20をX、Y方向に移動させることにより容易に、大面積基板に対応可能なので、真空蒸着法のように大型化によるコスト高を招くこともない。

[0074]

次に、本発明の実施の形態1の変形例について説明する。図2は、本発明の実施の形態1 による第2の薄膜作成装置の概要図である。

[0075]

なお、図2において、図1で説明したものと同様のものには、同じ符号を付しその説明を 省略する。また、24は基板ホルダー20に設けられたヒーターであり、基板加熱手段を 構成する。

[0076]

本発明の実施の形態1による第2の薄膜作成装置では、図2に示すように、基板ホルダー20には、ヒーター24を内蔵している。このように基板19を加熱するヒーター24を

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配置してあることにより、溶媒を気化し基板19への付着状態をコントロールしたり、基板温度を安定させることにより、膜密度などの膜質を安定させることができる。

[0077]

なお、図1で示した本発明の実施の形態1による第1の薄膜作成装置では、キャリアガス 13のを噴出する付加キャリアガス供給手段を設けており、図2においては、付加キャリアガス供給手段を設けない例で示しているが、本発明の実施の形態1による第2の薄膜作成装置においても、付加キャリアガス供給手段を設けてよいのはいうまでもない。

[0078]

次に、本発明の実施の形態1による第2の薄膜作成装置において、その薄膜作成方法を説明する。

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[0079]

原料液タンク1のに貯蔵された原料液1は、ポンプ2により原料液供給ライン31を通って帯電用ヘッド10に導かれ、同様に、ガスタンク50に充填されたキャリアガス13はコンプレッサ5によりキャリアガス供給ライン32を通って帯電用ヘッド10に導かれる。そして、コントローラ9は、これらの流量を制御する。

[0080]

帯電用ヘッド10に導かれた原料液1とキャリアがス18は、ノズル11にて混合噴霧され、エアログル15が形成される。このとき、ノズル11には高圧電源8によって高電圧が印加されており、エアログル15の微粒子は、帯電されながら噴霧される。

[0081]

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そして、噴霧され帯電しているエアログル15は、チャンパーA17を覆うように取り付けられたヒーター16で均一に加熱され、乾燥されることにより、10~1000mm程、度に微小化されながら基板19へと搬送されていく。

[0082]

せして、粒子を帯電させながら噴霧されたエアログル15は均一に加熱されながら開口部18に到達し、開口部18の形状によって乾燥状態と流れ状態を制御され、エアログル15はアース22によってアースされ、ヒーター24を内臓した基板ホルダー20上の基板19に到達する。

[0083]

このように、エアログル15は帯電し、基板19はアースされており、エアログル15は基板19との電位差によって吸引されるため、暗霧の搬送力(キャリアがス13の搬送力)に加え、電気的吸引力が作用し、成膜レートを向上させることができる。また、エアログル15を帯電させ、そのターゲットとなる基板19に電位差を与えることにより、帯電したエアログル15は、そのターゲットである基板19に吸引されるので、他の部分への付着が減少し、成膜レートが向上する。

[0084]

やして、ヒーター24によって基板19への付着状態が制御され、 堆積されていく。 基板19に成膜された薄膜は微量の残留溶媒が存在したとしてもヒーター24によって除去され、また、膜目体の固化を進行させることもできる。

[0085]

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なお、上述したように、エアログル15はヒーター16で加熱されながら基板19に搬送されるが、エアログル15に含まれる溶媒は、基板19に到達した時に、微量残留していた方が膜形成の観点から好ましい場合もあるので、この場合に微量残留させた場合でも、ヒーター24を設けることによって、最終的に残留溶媒を完全に除去することができる。

[0086]

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度の膜厚の薄膜を提供することができる。

[0087]

また、原料は溶液状態(ウエット)であり、常圧で成膜できるので、真空蒸着法では成膜するのが困難である高分子材料や、熱的に不安定な有機材料を原料とする成膜にも対応できる。さらに無機の超微粒子材料を混合、分散した溶液を用いることも可能である。この場合は無機の超微粒子材料の粒子径は、成膜しようとする薄膜の膜厚よりも小さくなければならない。粒子径と膜厚の比が好ましくは1/10以下であれば良い。

[0088]

また、本実施の形態1による薄膜作成方法では、成膜しようとするエアログル15が基板19に到達すると同時に膜形成されはじめ、ヒーター24により加熱されているため、非常に短時間うちに固化が完了するので、スピンコート法では困難である異なった材料の積層構造や塗り分けが可能である。しかも基板ホルダー20を×、メ方向に移動させることにより容易に、大面積基板に対応可能なので、真空蒸着法のように大型化によるコスト高を招くこともない。

[0089]

(実施の形態2)

図るは、本発明の実施の形態とによる薄膜作成装置の概要図である。

[0090]

なお、本実施の形態2において、実施の形態1で説明したものと同様のものには、同じ符号を付しその説明を省略する。

[0091]

図3において、25はネプライザー、26はネプライザーのノズルである。

[0092]

図 8 に示すように、原料液 1 は、原料液 タンク 1 の から原料液 供給 ライン 8 1 に 導かれ、原料液 供給 ライン 8 1 に 設けられたポンプ 2、レギュレー タ 3、 流量計 4 によって その流量が調整される。 キャリアがス 1 3 はがス タンク 5 0 からコンプレッサ 5 によって、 キャリアがス 供給 ライン 8 2 にはレギュレー タ 6、 流量計 7 が設けられており、コンプレッサ 5 2 共にその流量を調整するものである。

[0093]

そして、ネプライザー35のノズル26には原料液供給ライン31とキャリアガス供給ライン32が結合され、ノズル26から原料液1とキャリアガス13が混合されエアロゲル 15が噴霧される。

[0094]

また、原料液1を適正流量流すためのポンプ2、レギュレータ3、流量計4、原料液供給ライン31で構成される原料液供給手段と、キャリアガス13を適正流量流すためのコンプレッサ5、レギュレータ6、流量計7、キャリアガス供給ライン32で構成されるキャリアガス供給手段と、これら原料液供給手段、キャリアガス供給手段に接続され、エアロソル15を作り出すためのノズル26で構成されるエアロソル形成手段とは、コントローラ9によって噴霧条件がコントロールされ制御される。

[0095]

ここで、27は碍子、28は分級用電極板であり、分級用電極板28は碍子27を介してチャンパーA17に固定され、片方はアースされ、もう片方は高圧電源8より高電圧を印加されている。よって、1組の分級用電極板28の間には、基板方向と垂直方向の電界が発生される。なお、分級用電極板28に接続された高圧電源8で構成される電界発生手段もコントローラ9によって、印加電圧が制御される。

[0096]

また、29、30はエアロゲル粒子であり、エアロゲル粒子29の粒径は、エアロゲル粒子30の粒径よりも大きい。そして、ノズル26から噴霧されたエアロゲル15が分級用電極板28に到達すると、粒径が小さいエアロゲル粒子30は、1組の分級用電極板28間の電界の影響を強く受けてその進行方向を変えられて、開口部18に進行する。これに

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対して、粒径が大きいエアログル粒子 2 9 は、エアログル粒子 3 0 よりも電界の影響を受けないので、進行方向の変更量は小さく開口部 1 8 には向かわず、そのままチャンパーAの壁面に衝突して基板 1 9 には到達しない。よって、電界発生手段によってエアログル 1 5 の分級が可能となっている。

[0097]

また、チャンパーA17の外壁にはヒーター16が配置されており、ネプライザー25は、その開口部18以外は密閉されているチャンパーA17の上部に取り付けられている。 【0098】

チャンパーA17とチャンパーB21は、 開口部18でエアログル15が漏れないように 接続されており、チャンパーB21は、 排気口23以外にはキャリアがス18が漏れない ように密閉されている。

[0099]

チャンパーB21内には、ヒーター24を内蔵した基板ホルダー20上に基板19が配置され、チャンパーB21の上部にはチャンパーA17との連絡口となる開口部18が位置し、下部にはエアロゾル15に含まれるキャリアがス13が排気される排気口23が形成されている。また、基板ホルダー20は、基板ホルダー移動手段20cに支持されている

[0100]

なお、上述した本発明の実施の形態1による薄膜作成装置のように、本発明の実施の形態2による薄膜作成装置においても、ノズル26に高圧電源8を接続し、ネプライザー25を帯電用ヘッド10に変更して帯電手段を設け、エアロゾル15を帯電させながら噴霧し、アース22を設けて基板19をアースし、エアロゾル15を基板19に吸引してもよい。更に、キャリアがス13のを噴出する付加キャリアがス供給手段を設けてもよい。

[0101]

次に、本発明の実施の形態2による薄膜作成装置において、その薄膜作成方法を説明する

[0102]

原料液タンク1のに貯蔵された原料液1は、ポンプ2により原料液供給ライン31を通ってネプライザー25に導かれ、同様に、ガスタンク50に充填されたキャリアガス13はコンプレッサ5によりキャリアガス供給ライン32を通ってネプライザー25に導かれる。 やして、コントローラ9は、これらの流量を制御する。

[0103]

ネプライザー25に導かれた原料液1とキャリアがス13は、ノズル26にて混合噴霧され、エアログル15が形成される。

[0104]

そして、噴霧されたエアログル15は、1組の分級用電極板28の間に到達し、基板方向と垂直方向の電界を受けて、小さなエアログル粒子30は、粒径の大きなエアログル粒子29に比べて、電界の影響を強く受け、開口部18を介した基板19方向に搬送される。これに対して、粒径が大きいエアログル粒子29は、エアログル粒子30よりも電界の影響を受けないので、進行方向の変更量は小さく開口部18には向かわず、そのままチャンパーAの壁面に衝突し、基板19には到達しない。このようにエアログル15は電界発生手段によって分級され、粒径が小さいエアログル粒子30を選択的に基板19の方向に導く。

[0105]

分級されたエアログル15のエアログル粒子30は、チャンパーA17を覆うように取り付けられたヒーター16で均一に加熱され、乾燥されることにより、さらに微小化されながら基板19へと搬送されていく。

[0106]

そして、エアログル粒子30は均一に加熱されながら開口部18に到達し、開口部18の 形状によって乾燥状態と流れ状態を制御され、エアログル粒子30は、ヒーター24を内

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臓した基板ホルダー20上の基板19に到達する。そして、ヒーター24によって基板1 9への付着状態が制御され、堆積されていく。基板19に成膜された薄膜は仮に微量の残留溶媒が存在したとしてもヒーター24によって除去され、また、膜自体の固化を進行させることもできる。

[0107]

実施の形態 2 による薄膜作成装置によって成膜することにより、噴霧直後のエアロゾルよりも更に小径のエアロゾルの分布が多いエアロゾルを作り出すことができる。 その後エアロゾルはヒーター 1 6 により粒径と乾燥状態を精度よくコントロールしながら基板 1 9 上に導かれ成膜する構造になっている。ここで更に基板 1 9 を加熱するヒーター 2 4 を配置してあることにより、溶媒を気化し基板 1 9 への付着状態をコントロールしたり、基板温度を安定させることでより、膜密度などの膜質を安定させることができる。したがって、0.1 μm、さらには 0.01 μm程度の膜厚の薄膜を提供することができる。

[0108]

また、本実施の形態 2 においても、エアロゾルのような微粒子の状態で溶媒を気化させるが、微粒子は表面積が大きいために、その溶媒の沸点よりはるかに低い温度で溶媒が気化するという特徴を持つ。したがって、本発明に用いる溶媒として、テトラヒドロフラン、クロロホルム、ジメチルホルムアミドやジメチルスルホキシド等の有機溶媒のほか、水も使用することができる。

[0109]

また、原料は溶液状態(ウエット)であり、常圧で成膜できるので、真空蒸着法では成膜 20 するのが困難である高分子材料や、熱的に不安定な有機材料を原料とする成膜にも対応できる。

[0110]

さらに、無機の超微粒子材料を混合、分散した溶液を用いることも可能である。この場合は無機の超微粒子材料の粒子径は、成膜しようとする薄膜の膜厚よりも小さくなければならない。粒子径と膜厚の比が好ましくは 1 / 1 0 以下であれば良い。

[0111]

また、本実施の形態2による薄膜作成方法では、成膜しようとするエアログル15が基板19に到達すると同時に膜形成されはじめ、短時間うちに固化が完了するので、スピンコート法では困難である異なった材料の積層構造や塗り分けが可能である。しかも基板ホルダー20をX、Y方向に移動させることにより容易に、大面積基板に対応可能なので、真空蒸着法のように大型化によるコスト高を招くこともなり。基板ホルダー20を回転させれば、良好な膜厚分布を得ることができる。

[0112]

(実施の形態3)

図4は、本発明の実施の形態3による薄膜作成装置の概要図である。

[0113]

なお、本実施の形態 3 においても、実施の形態 1 、 2 で説明したものと同様のものには、同じ符号を付しその説明を省略する。

[0114]

図4において、8のは高圧電源、12のは碍子である。

[0115]

本発明の実施の形態3による薄膜作成装置では、図4に示すように、基板19には、碍子12のを介して高圧電源8のが接続されている。これらは電位付与手段を構成する。このように基板19に電圧を印加し、基板19に部分的にまたは全面に電位をかけてエアログル15の粒子を付着させることにより、密着力の強い薄膜を形成することができる。

[0116]

高圧電源8のは、帯電したエアログル15と基板19との間で電位差が生じるように、基板19に電位を与える。例えば、エアログル15が正電荷(負電荷)に帯電していれば、基板19は逆の電位、負(正)になるようにする。更に、エアログル15が正電荷或りは

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負電荷の帯電であれば、基板19をアースしてグランドの電位としてもよい。少なくとも、帯電したエアログル15が基板19との電位差によって、基板19に引き付けられる電位が与えられればよいが、吸引力向上の観点から、互いに逆の電荷が与えられることが好ましい。

[0117]

このように、エアログル15は帯電し、基板19には部分的にまたは全面に電位をかけており、エアログル15は基板19との電位差によって吸引されるため、噴霧の搬送力(キャリアがス13の搬送力)に加え、電気的吸引力が作用し、成膜レートを向上させることができる。また、エアログル15を帯電させ、そのターゲットとなる基板19に部分的にまたは全面に電位をかけて両者に電位差を与えることにより、帯電したエアログル15は、そのターゲットである基板19に吸引されるので、他の部分への付着が減少し、成膜レートが向上する。加えて、基板19の所望の部分にのみ電位をかければ、その部分にのみエアログル15の粒子を堆積させ、成膜することも可能である。

[0118]

せして、基板19に部分的にまたは全面に電位をかけることにより、密着性よく成膜できるので、より精密な膜厚コントロールが可能になる。また、スプレー法による薄膜形成の初期段階は、噴霧されたエアロゾル15と異種物質である基板19の表面との密着による膜形成である。その後の段階では初期段階とは異なり、一旦堆積した同物質への密着堆積となる。そこで、基板19に部分的にまたは全面に電位をかけることにより、密着性よく成膜できるので、薄膜形成の初期段階にあける、噴霧されたエアロゾル15と異種物質である基板19の表面との密着性を向上させることができるので特に好ましい。

[0119]

[0120]

なお、上述した実施の形態1による薄膜作成装置のように、本発明の実施の形態3による薄膜作成装置においても、キャリアガス130を噴出する付加キャリアガス供給手段を設けてもよいし、実施の形態2による薄膜作成装置のように、分級用電極板28等で構成される電界発生手段を設け、エアログル15の分級を行ってもよい。

[0121]

更に、実施の形態 2 による薄膜作成装置のように、帯電用ヘッド 1 0 をネプライザー 2 5 に変更してもよい。これは、帯電手段を備えない場合であっても、噴霧されたエアログル 1 5 は微粒子であるので、正負いずれかの電荷を帯びることもあるので、その場合には帯電手段は設けなくてもよい。但し、帯電させた方が成膜レート向上、基板 1 9 との密着性が向上するのでより好ましい。

[0122]

次に、本発明の実施の形態3による薄膜作成装置において、その薄膜作成方法を説明する

[0123]

原料液タンク1のに貯蔵された原料液1は、ホンプ2により原料液供給ライン31を通っ

て帯電用ヘッド10に導かれ、同様に、ガスタンク50に充填されたキャリアガス18はコンプレッサ5によりキャリアガス供給ライン82を通って帯電用ヘッド10に導かれる。 そして、コントローラ9は、これらの流量を制御する。

[0124]

帯電用ヘッド10に導かれた原料液1とキャリアガス13は、ノズル11にて混合噴霧され、エアロソル15が形成される。このとき、ノズル11には高圧電源8によって高電圧が印加されており、エアロソル15の微粒子は、帯電されながら噴霧される。

[0125]

そして、噴霧され帯電しているエアログル15は、チャンパーA17を覆すように取り付けられたヒーター16で均一に加熱され、乾燥されることにより、10~1000mm程度に微小化されながら基板19へと搬送されていく。

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[0126]

そして、粒子を帯電させながら噴霧されたエアログル15は均一に加熱されながら開口部18に到達し、開口部18の形状によって乾燥状態と流れ状態を制御され、エアログル15は、ヒーター24が内蔵された基板ホルダー20上に配置され、高圧電源8aに接続された基板19に到達する。

[0127]

ここで、基板19上の部分的にまたは全面に電位が与えられており、エアログル15の粒子は基板19に引き付けられ、より大きな付着力で付着する。そして、ヒーター24によって基板19への付着状態が制御され、堆積されていく。基板19に成膜された薄膜は仮に微量の残留溶媒が存在したとしてもヒーター24によって除去され、また、膜自体の固化を進行させることもできる。

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[0128]

実施の形態 3 による薄膜作成装置によって成膜することにより、基板 1 9 上の部分的にまたは全面に電位をかけてエアログル粒子を付着させることにより、密着力の強い薄膜を形成することができる。と同時に膜密度を上げることができて、密な薄膜が形成可能である。更に基板 1 9 を加熱するとーター 2 4 を配置してあることにより、溶媒を気化し基板 1 9 への付着状態をコントロールしたり、基板温度を安定させることにより、さらに膜密はなどの膜質を安定させることができる。また、噴霧初期の成膜されにくい基板表面に密着性よく成膜できるので、より精密な膜厚コントロールが可能になり、膜厚が 0 ・1 μm、さらには 0 ・0 0 5 μm程度の薄膜を提供することができる。

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[0129]

また、本実施の形態3においても、エアロゾルのような微粒子の状態で溶媒を気化させるが、微粒子は表面積が大きいために、その溶媒の沸点よりはるかに低い温度で溶媒が気にないう特徴を持つ。したがって、本発明に用いる溶媒として、テトラヒドロフラン、クロロホルム、ジメチルホルムアミドやジメチルスルホキシド等の有機溶媒のほか、水も使用することができる。また、原料は溶液状態(ウエット)であり、常圧で成膜できるので、真空蒸着法では成膜するのが困難である高分子材料や、熱的に不安定な有機材料を原料とする成膜にも対応できる。さらに、無機の超微粒子材料を混合、分散した溶液を用いることも可能である。この場合は無機の超微粒子材料の粒子径は、成膜しようとする薄膜の膜厚よりも小さくなければならない。粒子径と膜厚の比が好ましくは1/10以下であれば良い。

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[0130]

また、本実施の形態3による薄膜作成方法でも、成膜しようとするエアロゾル15が基板19に到達すると同時に膜形成されはしめ、短時間うちに固化が完了するので、スピンコート法では困難である異なった材料の積層構造や塗り分けが可能である。しかも基板ホルダー20をX、Y方向に移動させることにより容易に、大面積基板に対応可能なので、真空蒸着法のように大型化によるコスト高を招くこともない。基板ホルダーを回転させれば、良好な膜厚分布を得ることができる。

[0131]

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(実施の形態4)

図5は、本発明の実施の形態4による薄膜作成装置の概要図である。

[0 1 3 2]

なお、本実施の形態4においても、実施の形態1~3で説明したものと同様のものには、同じ符号を付しその説明を省略する。

[0133]

図5において、40はエアログル15の粒子の付着防止膜である。

[0134]

本発明の実施の形態4による薄膜作成装置では、図5に示すように、チャンパーA17の 内壁に付着防止膜40が形成されており、チャンパーA17にエアログル15が付着堆積 することを防止することができる。

[0135]

付着防止膜40としては、原料液1に含まれる溶媒に対する濡れ性が小さい材料で構成される。例えば、フッ素系樹脂、シリコーン系樹脂等の材料があげられる。なお、原料液1の溶媒が水である場合には、 水性を示す材料で構成され、使用する溶媒によって 油性であってもよい。即ち、原料液1に対して 液性を示す材料であればよい。そして、これらの材料をチャンパーA17の内壁にコーティングしてもよいし、これらの材料からなるフィルムをチャンパーA17の内壁に貼着してもよい。

[0136]

なお、上述した実施の形態 1 による薄膜作成装置のように、本発明の実施の形態 4 による薄膜作成装置においても、ノズル 2 6 に高圧電源 8 を接続し、ネプライザー 2 5 を帯電用ヘッド 1 0 に変更して帯電手段を設け、エアロゾル 1 5 を帯電させながら噴霧してもよいし、実施の形態 2 による薄膜作成装置のように、分級用電極板 2 8 等で構成される電界発生手段を設け、エアロゾル 1 5 の分級を行ってもよく、実施の形態 3 による薄膜作成装置のように、基板 1 9 に電位を与えてもよい。

[0137]

次に、本発明の実施の形態4による薄膜作成装置において、その薄膜作成方法を説明する

[0138]

原料液タンク1のに貯蔵された原料液1は、ポンプ2により原料液供給ライン31を通ってネプライザー25に導かれ、同様に、ガスタンク50に充填されたキャリアガス13はコンプレッサ5によりキャリアガス 供給ライン32を通ってネプライザー25に導かれる。また、キャリアガス13のはコンプレッサ5によりキャリアガス 供給ライン32のを通って、キャリアガス 供給ロ14 から噴出される。そして、コントローラ9 は、これらの流量を制御する。なお、本実施の形態 4 ではエアログル15を形成するキャリアガス13と、付加機送力を与えるキャリアガス13のとのガスタンクやコンプレッサを共有とした場合で示しているが、実施の形態 1 のようにそれぞれ独立としてもよい。

[0139]

ネプライザー25に導かれた原料液1とキャリアガス13は、ノズル26にて混合噴霧され、エアログル15が形成される。

[0140]

噴霧されたエアログル15は、エアログル15を構成しノズル11から噴霧されるキャリアガス13の搬送力に加えて、キャリアガス供給ロ14から噴出されたキャリアガス18 の搬送力を与えられ、基板19方向に搬送される。

[0141]

そして、エアログル15は、チャンパーA17の外壁に取り付けられたヒーター16で均一に加熱され、乾燥されることにより、10~1000mm程度に微小化されながら基板19へと搬送されていく。

[0142]

このとき、エアログル15は、チャンパーA17の内壁に衝突しても、付着防止膜40に 50

よって、チャンパーA17の内壁に堆積することなく、弾かれて、機送経路へと再度導入 され基板19方向へと向かう。

[0143]

ここで、喧嚣されたエアロゾル15の粒子が搬送され加熱されるときには、チャンパーA17の内壁表面に付着することなく、基板19に向かって流れていく必要がある。ところで、ヒーター16での加熱はエアロゾル15に含まれる溶媒の沸点近傍の温度で加熱するのが適当と思われるが、仮に、チャンパーA17の内壁表面温度が均一でない場合には、内壁の表面温度が低い個所にエアロゾル15が選択的に付着していき、成膜が全くなされないことも考えられる。そこで、安定した成膜を行うためには、均一な加熱を行うことはもちろんであるが、エアロゾル15を容器内壁にできるだけ付着させないことも重要であるので、付着防止膜40は特に有効である。

[0144]

そして、噴霧されたエアロゾル15は均一に加熱されながら開口部18に到達し、開口部18の形状によって乾燥状態と流れ状態を制御され、エアロゾル15は、ヒーター24を内臓した基板ホルダー20上の基板19に到達する。そして、ヒーター24によって基板19への付着状態が制御され、堆積されていく。基板19に成膜された薄膜は微量の残留溶媒が存在したとしてもヒーター24によって除去され、また、膜自体の固化を進行させることもできる。

[0145]

このように実施の形態4による薄膜作成装置によって成膜することにより、噴霧されたエアログル15の粒径とその乾燥状態を精度よくコントロールしながら基板19上に導いて成膜できるので、0.1μm、さらには0.01μm程度の膜厚の薄膜を提供することができる。

[0146]

また、本実施の形態5においても、エアログル15のような微粒子の状態で溶媒を気化させるが、微粒子は表面積が大きいために、その溶媒の沸点よりはるかに低い温度で溶媒が気化するという特徴を持つ。したがって、本発明に用いる溶媒として、テトラヒドロフラン、クロロホルム、ジメチルホルムアミドやジメチルスルホキシド等の有機溶媒のほか、水も使用することができる。また、原料は溶液状態(ウエット)であり、常圧で成膜であるので、真空蒸着法では成膜するのが困難である高分子材料や、熱的に不安定な有機材料を原料とする成膜にも対応できる。さらに、無機の超微粒子材料を混合、分散した溶液を用いることも可能である。この場合は無機の超微粒子材料の粒子径は、成膜しようとする薄膜の膜厚よりも小さくなければならない。粒子径と膜厚の比が好ましくは1/10以下であれば良い。

[0147]

また、本実施の形態5による薄膜作成方法でも、成膜しようとするエアログル15が基板19に到達すると同時に膜形成されはじめ、短時間うちに固化が完了するので、スピンコート法では困難である異なった材料の積層構造や塗り分けが可能である。しかも基板ホルダー20をX、Y方向に移動させることにより容易に、大面積基板に対応可能なので、真空蒸着法のように大型化によるコスト高を招くこともない。基板ホルダー20を回転させれば、良好な膜厚分布を得ることができる。

[0148]

なお、本実施の形態4における付着防止膜40は、実施の形態1~3に適用できるのは言うまでもない。

[0149]

(実施の形態5)

本実施の形態 5 においては、実施の形態 1 ~ 4 で説明した薄膜形成装置と作成方法を用いて作成される一例としての有機エレクトロルミネッセンス素子(以下、単に有機EL素子と言う。)について簡単に説明する。

[0150]

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ここで、図 6 は本発明の薄膜作成方法を用いて作成される有機EL素子の構成例を示す概念斜視図である。

[0151]

図 6 において、 3 4 は基板、 3 5 は陽極、 3 6 は正孔注入層、 3 7 は発光領域を有する発光層、 3 8 は陰極であり、 3 9 は有機EL素子を示す。

[0152]

各構成の材料の一例をあければ、基板34として、ガラスや高分子フィルム等であり、陽極35としてITO、正孔注入層36として、ポリチオフェン(POIン(ethンlenediO×))で構成される薄膜、発光層37として、メトキシーエチルヘキソシキーポリフェニレンピニレン(以下、MEH-PPVと略す。)で構成される薄膜、陰極38として、LiFとAIの積層体である。なお、なお、層構成や各構成の材料は一例であり、その他種々の層構成や構成材料を用いることができるのは言うまでもない。

[0153]

なお、図6に示すように、有機EL案子39は、陽極35と陰極38間に電圧或りは電流を与えることにより、発光する。

[0154]

有機EL素子においては、従来、真空蒸着法やスピンコート法で成膜できなかった発光材料があったが、実施の形態1~4で説明した薄膜形成装置と作成方法を用いて作成することにより、種々の発光材料を成膜することができ、機能性薄膜材料の選択性を広げることができる。更に、成膜レートの向上を図ることができる。

[0155]

(実施の形態6)

本実施の形態6においては、実施の形態1~4で説明した薄膜形成装置と作成方法を用いて作成される一例としての光電変換案子について簡単に説明する。

[0156]

ここで、図7は本発明の薄膜作成方法を用いて作成される光電変換素子の構成例を示す概 念斜視図である。

[0157]

図7において、34は基板、42は陽極、43はパッファ層、44は光電変換膜、38は 30 陰極であり、41は光電変換素子を示す。

[0158]

各構成の材料の一例をあければ、基板34としてガラスや高分子フィルム等であり、陽極42としてITO、パッファ層43としてPEDOT薄膜、光電変換膜44としてMEH-PPVとC60の混合膜、陰極38としてLiFとAIの積層体である。なお、層構成や各構成の材料は一例であり、その他種々の層構成や構成材料を用いることができるのは言うまでもない。

[0159]

なお、 図 7 に示すように、 光電変換素子 4 1 は、 太陽光が照射されることにより、 起電力を生じる。

[0160]

光電変換素子においては、従来、真空蒸着法やスピンコート法で成膜できなかった光電変換材料があったが、実施の形態 1 ~ 4 で説明した薄膜形成装置と作成方法を用いて作成することにより、種々の光電変換材料を成膜することができ、機能性薄膜材料の選択性を広けることができる。更に、成膜レートの向上を図ることができる。

[0161]

以上、実施の形態1~5について説明したが、本発明の薄膜作成方法と作成装置で形成される薄膜としては、例えば、有機EL素子を構成する有機膜、光電変換素子を構成する有機膜の他、種々のデバイスを構成する有機、無機の薄膜の作成に適用でき、特に、従来の真空蒸着法等のドライブロセス、スピンコート法等のウェットプロセスでは成膜が困難で

あった材料系の成膜に好適に用いることができ、従来の成膜方法では困難であった積層構成や塗分けなどの種々の薄膜構成を有する素子の作成に好適に用いることができる。

[0162]

具体的には、本発明の薄膜作成方法と作成装置によれば、低分子或いは高分子の有機材料で構成される薄膜を単層、或いは、複層で形成でき、その層構成も全面積層や、部分的、局所的に積層することもでき、無機材料で構成される薄膜も同様に、単層、複層、層構成も全面積層や、部分的、局所的に積層することが可能である。そして、これら有機材料或いは無機材料で構成される薄膜を組み合わせて種々の積層構造をとることも可能となる。よって、有機薄膜、無機薄膜の組み合わせからなるデバイスの製造に好適に適用できる。【0163】

また、本発明の薄膜作成方法と作成装置では、例えば、 0 . 1 μm、更には 0 . 0 1 μm 、 0 . 0 0 5 μmと言うように、十分の一μm、百分の一μm、更に、 n m オーダーの膜 厚の薄膜を作成することができるので、 有機EL素子を構成する有機膜、 光電変換案子を 構成する有機膜等を構成する薄膜に適用することが可能となる。

[0164]

なお、本発明の薄膜作成方法と作成装置で薄膜を形成するにあたり、その原料液 1 としては、少なくとも成膜される原材料と溶媒とで構成される溶液であって、原材料は溶媒に溶解、或いは、分散すればよく、エマルジョンやディスパージョン状態でもよい。また、原材料と溶媒が混合され、少なくともエアロゾルを形成することが可能な状態であればよい

[0165]

原材料は、低分子或いは高分子の有機材料、無機材料等の種々の材料を単独、或いは、混合して用いることができる。更に、薄膜作成の観点から、原材料に無機材料を用いる場合は、その無機材料は微粒子であることが好ましく、超微粒子であれば更に好ましい。粒径が 0. 1μm以下の超微粒子を用いることによって、その粒子径に応じて、 0. 1μmの 膜厚、更には、 0. 01μmの薄膜を得ることができる。

[0166]

溶媒としては、上述したように、有機溶媒、水等の各種の液体を用いることができる。

[0167]

また、薄膜作成の観点から、原料液1の濃度(原材料/(原材料+溶媒)×100)は1重量%未満であることが好ましい。濃度を1%とすることで、エアログルの粒子同士の付着(凝集)を減少させることができ、粒度の揃ったエアログルを形成できるので、薄膜を高精度で形成できる。そして、0.1μmの膜厚、更には、0.01μm、0.005μmと言うレベルの膜厚の薄膜を得ることができる。

[0168]

なお、原料液には必要に応じて、界面活性剤や消泡剤、PH調整剤等の添加剤を含むこともできる。

[0169]

更に、エアログル15を構成するキャリアガス13は、成膜する膜によって種々の気体を用いることができ、窒素ガス、アルゴンガス等の不活性を例示できる。また、エアログル15に付加的に搬送力を与えるキャリアガス13aに関しても同様である。なお、これらキャリアガス13とキャリアガス13とに用いるガスの種類は同じであっても、異なっていてもよい。

[0170]

【実施例】

次に、本発明を実施例によって更に説明する。なお、本実施例は、本発明の特徴をさらに明らかにするために示すものであり、本発明はこれらの実施例によって制限されるものではない。

[0171]

(実施例1)

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実施例1では有機EL素子を作成した。

[0172]

有機EL素子の基板としてガラス基板を用い、この基板全面にスパッタリングにて陽極となる膜厚160mmのITO膜を形成した後、レジスト材(東京応化社製、OFPR-800)をスピンコート法により塗布して厚さ10μmのレジスト膜を形成し、マスク、露光、現像してレジスト膜を所定の形状にパターニングした。

[0173]

次に、このガラス基板を60℃、50%の塩酸中に浸漬して、レジスト膜が形成されていない部分のITO膜をエッチングした後、レジスト膜も除去し長さ40mm、幅5mm(ガラス基板サイズ=40mm×40mm)の陽極を形成した。

[0174]

次に、このパターニング基板を、洗剤(フルウチ化学社製、セミコクリーン)による5分間の超音波洗浄、純水による10分間の超音波洗浄、アンモニア水1(体積比)に対して過酸化水素水1と水5を混合した溶液による5分間の超音波洗浄、70℃の純水による5分間の超音波洗浄の順に洗浄処理した後、窒素プロアーで基板に付着した水分を除去し、さらに加熱して乾燥した。

[0175]

続いて、このガラス基板を図2で示した薄膜作成装置の基板ホルダー20にセットする。 チャンパーA17の内壁に配置してあるヒーター16を90℃に保持し、基板ホルダー2 0に内蔵されたヒーター24により基板ホルダーを90℃に保持する。開口部18は直径 5mmの円とし、開口部と成膜する基板表面との距離は10mmとした。

[0176]

まず原料液としてPEDOTを水に1%混合した溶液を、キャリアガス供給手段から窒素がスを4.5L/min.と共に粒子を帯電させながら噴霧し、基板上に60nmのPEDOT薄膜を形成した。このとき、基板ホルダー20を開口部18からの距離が一定になるような条件でX、Y方向に移動させながら、PEDOT薄膜の厚さが60nmになるまで、20分噴射を続けた。

[0177]

次にキャリアガスのみを3L/minで流しながら、基板ホルダー20に内蔵されたヒーター24により、基板を200℃にまで昇温し、10分間保持する。

その後、ヒーター24を切り、窒素がスを流しながら基板と基板ホルダーか60℃になるまで放置する。

[0178]

基板が室温まで下がったら、高分子材料であるメトキシーエチルへキソシキーポリフェニレンピニレン(MEH-PPV)の0.005%テトラヒドロフラン(以下、THFと略す。)溶液を原料液として、同様のオペレーションで窒素がスを40分間噴霧することで基板上に100mmのMEH-PPV薄膜を成膜した。基板温度が室温になるまで、窒素がスを流しながら冷却する。

[0179]

その後ガラス基板34を抵抗加熱蒸着装置内に移し、2×10⁻⁶ TOFF以下の真空度 40まで減圧した状態でMEH-PPV薄膜上部に陽極と直交する方向に5mm幅でしょFを2mm、さらに上部にAIを100mm成膜することで5mm×5mmの図6で示すような有機EL素子を得た。

[0180]

このようにして形成した有機EL素子の電気特性を測定した結果を図8と図9に示す。なお、図8は、実施例1の有機EL素子の電圧と輝度の関係を示すグラフであり、図9は、実施例1の有機EL素子の電流密度と輝度の関係を示すグラフである。発光開始電圧15 V、22Vで50cd/m²、10mA/cm²で0.7cd/m²、100mA/cm²で10cd/m²であった。

[0181]

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さらにPEDOT薄膜、MEH-PPV薄膜単体の膜厚分布データを測定したところ、40mm×40mmの基板内の38mm×38mmの領域でされせれ±1%の範囲内に入っていた。

[0182]

また面粗さはセイコーインスツルメンツ社のAFM(原子間力顕微鏡)により測定したところ、15μmロのエリアでRMSが約8mmであった。

[0183]

(実施例2)

実施例2つは光電変換素子を作成した。

[0184]

まずがラス基板を、洗剤(フルウチ化学社製、セミコクリーン)による5分間の超音波洗浄、純水による10分間の超音波洗浄、アンモニア水1(体積比)に対して過酸化水素水1と水5を混合した溶液による5分間の超音波洗浄、70℃の純水による5分間の超音波洗浄の順に洗浄処理した後、窒素プロアーでがラス基板に付着した水分を除去し乾燥した

[0185]

次にスパッタリング法により、ガラス基板上に膜厚160mmのITO膜を形成した後、ITO膜上にレジスト材(東京応化社製、OFPR-800、20cP)をスピンコート法により塗布して厚す10μmのレジスト膜を形成し、85℃で20分間ペーキング後、所定のマスクを介して露光、さらに現像してレジスト膜のパターニングを行った。

[0186]

次に、このガラス基板を60℃、50%の塩酸中に浸漬して、レジスト膜が形成されていない部分のITO膜をエッチングした後、レジスト膜も除去し長さ40mm、幅5mm(ガラス基板サイズ=40mm×40mm)のITO膜を形成した。

[0187]

続いて、このガラス基板を実施例1と同様に図2で示した薄膜作成装置にセットし、まず PEDOTを水に1%分散させた原料液を窒素ガスと共に噴霧し、基板上に60mmのP EDOT薄膜を形成した。次に原料液をジエチルエーテルにMEH-PPVを0.01w 七%溶解、フラーレンC60を0.05w七%分散させた混合溶液に変え、同様に窒素ガスで噴霧することで基板上に100mmのMEH-PPVとC60の混合膜(光電変換膜)を成膜した。

[0188]

その後がラス基板を抵抗加熱蒸着装置内に移し、2×10⁸ TOケケ以下の真空度まで減圧した状態で光電変換層上部に陽極と直交する方向に5mm幅でしにFを2nm、さらに上部にAIを100nm成膜することで陰極を形成し、図7で示すような5mm×5mmの光電変換素子を得た。

[0189]

このようにして形成した光電変換案子の電気特性を測定した結果を図10に示す。なお、図10は、実施例2の光電変換案子の電気特性を示すグラフである。

[0190]

このように未修飾のフラーレンを電子受容性材料として用いた光電変換素子においても、 開放端電圧=0.70V、短絡電流=4.5mA/cm²、フィルファクター=0.50 の高効率な変換特性を得ることができた。なお照射条件はAM1.5である。

[0191]

【発明の効果】

以上のように、本発明によれば、スピンコート法ではできなり塗り分け(パターニング)が、容易に可能であり、大面積基板に対して真空蒸着法のように、装置の大型化によるコスト高を招くこともなり。

[0192]

よって、本発明は、真空蒸着法やスピンコート法で成膜できなかった発光材料、光電変換

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材料等の材料を成膜することができ、電子デバイスに用いる機能性薄膜材料の選択性を広けることができるとともに、高性能の電子デバイスの作成を可能とする薄膜の作成方法と作成装置を提供することができる。 【図面の簡単な説明】 【図1】本発明の実施の形態1による第1の薄膜作成装置の概要図 【図2】本発明の実施の形態1による第2の薄膜作成装置の概要図 【図3】本発明の実施の形態2による薄膜作成装置の概要図

【図4】本発明の実施の形態3による薄膜作成装置の概要図【図5】本発明の実施の形態4による薄膜作成装置の概要図

【図 6 】 本発明の薄膜作成方法を用いて作成される有機EL素子の構成例を示す概念斜視 10 図

【図7】本発明の薄膜作成方法を用いて作成される光電変換案子の構成例を示す概念斜視 図

【図8】実施例1の有機EL素子の電圧と輝度の関係を示すグラフ

【図9】実施例1の有機EL素子の電流密度と輝度の関係を示すグラフ

【図10】実施例2の光電変換素子の電気特性を示すグラフ

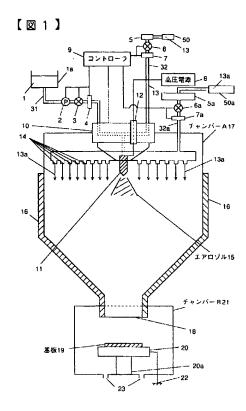
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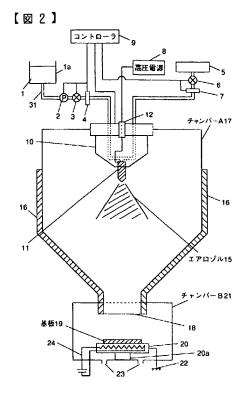
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- 4. 7. 7a 流量計
- 5. 5 a コンプレッサ
- 8.8a 高圧電源
- 9 コントローラ
- 10 帯電用ヘッド
- 11 ノズル
- 12.12a 碍子
- 13.13a キャリアガス
- 14 キャリアガス供給口
- 15 エアロゲル
- 16 ヒーター
- 17 チャンパーA
- 18 開□部
- 19 基板
- 20 基板ホルダー
- 200 基板ホルゲー移動手段
- 21 チャンパーB
- 22 アース
- 23 排気口
- 24 1-9-
- 25 オプライザー
- 26 ノズル
- 27 碍子
- 28 分級用電極板
- 29.30 エアログル粒子
- 31 原料液供給ライン
- 32 キャリアガス供給ライン
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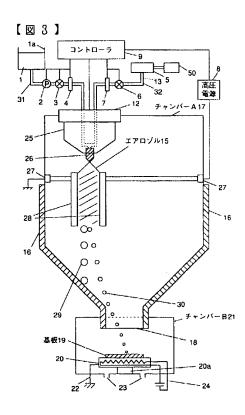
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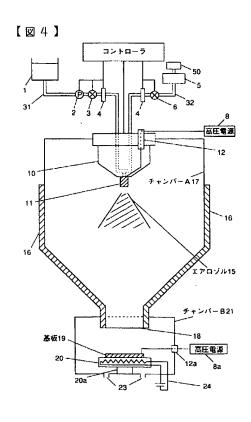
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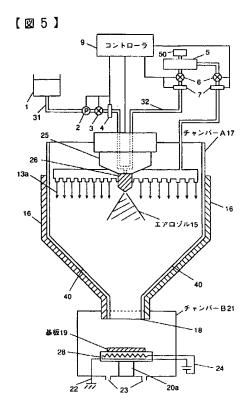
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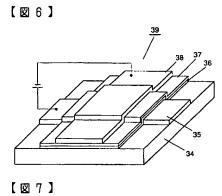


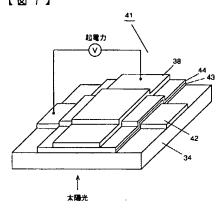


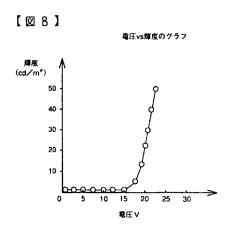


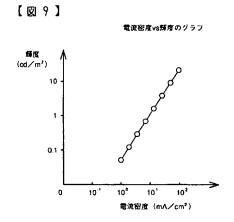




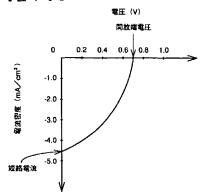












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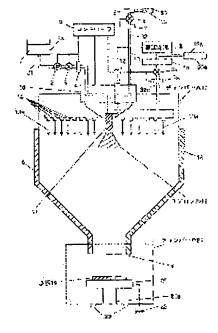
KANEKO SHINICHIRO

(54) PRODUCTION METHOD AND EQUIPMENT FOR THIN FILM

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a production method and equipment for performing film deposition for materials such as a light emitting material or a photoelectric transducing material that cannot be done by a vacuum deposition method or a spin coat method, widening the selectivity of a functional thin film materials used for an electronic device, and producing the thin film to manufacture the electronic device of high performance.

SOLUTION: In this thin film production method, a raw material liquid 1 is made an aerosol, the aerosol 15 is heated to be deposited on a substrate 19 to form the thin film. The method comprises at least one of processes of: carrying the aerosol 15 by making a carrier gas 13a flow in the direction of the substrate 19; classifying particles of the aerosol 15; generating potential difference between the aerosol 15 and the substrate 19; and making the raw material liquid 1 aerosol by electrostatic spraying.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

It is a preparation method of a thin film which aerosol-izes raw material liquid, heats said aerosol, makes it deposit on a substrate, and forms a thin film,

A preparation method of a thin film passing carrier gas to said substrate direction, and conveying said aerosol.

[Claim 2]

It is a preparation method of a thin film which aerosol-izes raw material liquid, heats said aerosol, makes it deposit on a substrate, and forms a thin film,

A preparation method of a thin film classifying particles of said aerosol.

[Claim 3]

A preparation method of the thin film according to claim 2 making electrostatic force act on said aerosol, and classifying it in it.

[Claim 4]

It is a preparation method of a thin film which aerosol-izes raw material liquid, heats said aerosol, makes it deposit on a substrate, and forms a thin film,

A preparation method of a thin film producing potential difference between said aerosol and said substrate.

[Claim 5]

A preparation method of the thin film according to claim 4 giving potential to said substrate.

[Claim 6]

A preparation method of a thin film given in claim 1 electrifying said aerosol - 5 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 7]

It is a preparation method of a thin film which aerosol-izes raw material liquid, heats said

aerosol, makes it deposit on a substrate, and forms a thin film,

A preparation method of a thin film carrying out electrostatic atomization of said raw material liquid, and aerosol-izing it.

[Claim 8]

A preparation method of a thin film given in claim 1 making a solvent contained in said aerosol evaporate thoroughly, and making it deposit on a substrate - 7 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 9]

A preparation method of a thin film given in claim 1 making a little solvents contained in said aerosol remain, and making it deposit on a substrate - 7 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 10]

A preparation method of a thin film given in claim 1, wherein concentration of said raw material liquid is less than 1 % of the weight - 9 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 11]

A preparation method of a thin film given in claim 1 for which said raw material liquid is characterized by particle diameter including 0.1 micrometer or less of inorganic ultrafine particle material - 9 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 12]

A preparation method of the thin film according to claim 11, wherein said inorganic ultrafine particle material is a fluorescent material.

[Claim 13]

A preparation method of the thin film according to claim 1 to 10, wherein said raw material liquid includes a carbon material.

[Claim 14]

A preparation method of a thin film given in claim 1 creating two or more sorts of thin films on said substrate by performing thin film creation of multiple times - 13 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 15]

A preparation method of a thin film given in claim 1 which carries out mixing or making it distribute or dissolve and creating an organic thin film of an organic electroluminescence element for organic materials to said raw material liquid with the feature - 14 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 16]

A preparation method of a thin film given in claim 1 which carries out mixing or making it distribute or dissolve and creating an organic thin film of an optoelectric transducer for organic materials to said raw material liquid with the feature - 14 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 17]

A preparation device of a thin film characterized by comprising the following.

A raw material liquid feeding means which supplies raw material liquid.

A carrier gas feeding means which supplies carrier gas.

An aerosol formation means which carries out formation spraying of the aerosol from raw material liquid supplied from said raw material liquid feeding means and a carrier gas feeding means, and carrier gas.

An addition carrier gas feeding means which spouts carrier gas which adds carrying force to aerosol sprayed from said aerosol formation means, a heating method which heats aerosol sprayed from said aerosol formation means, and a substrate holding means holding a substrate which material included in said aerosol deposits.

[Claim 18]

A preparation device of a thin film characterized by comprising the following.

A raw material liquid feeding means which supplies raw material liquid.

A carrier gas feeding means which supplies carrier gas.

An aerosol formation means which carries out formation spraying of the aerosol from raw material liquid supplied from said raw material liquid feeding means and a carrier gas feeding means, and carrier gas.

A heating method which heats aerosol sprayed from said aerosol formation means, an electric field generating means which electrostatic force is made to act on particles of aerosol sprayed from said aerosol formation means, and is classified, and a substrate holding means holding a substrate which material included in said aerosol deposits.

[Claim 19]

A preparation device of a thin film characterized by comprising the following.

A raw material liquid feeding means which supplies raw material liquid.

A carrier gas feeding means which supplies carrier gas.

An aerosol formation means which carries out formation spraying of the aerosol from raw material liquid supplied from said raw material liquid feeding means and a carrier gas feeding means, and carrier gas.

A heating method which heats aerosol sprayed from said aerosol formation means, a substrate holding means holding a substrate which material included in said aerosol deposits, and a potential grant means to give potential to said substrate and to produce potential difference between said aerosol and said substrate.

[Claim 20]

A preparation device of a thin film given in claim 17 provided with an electrifying means which electrifies said aerosol - 19 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 21]

A preparation device of a thin film given in claim 17 provided with a substrate-heating means to heat said substrate - 20 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 22]

A preparation device of a thin film characterized by comprising the following.

A raw material liquid feeding means which supplies raw material liquid.

A carrier gas feeding means which supplies carrier gas.

An electrostatic atomization means which forms and carries out electrostatic atomization of the aerosol from raw material liquid supplied from said raw material liquid feeding means and a carrier gas feeding means, and carrier gas.

A heating method which heats aerosol sprayed from said aerosol formation means, and a substrate holding means holding a substrate which material included in said aerosol deposits.

[Claim 23]

A preparation device of a thin film given in claim 17 provided with a chamber which isolates a channel of aerosol which results in deposition in said substrate from said aerosol formation with the external world - 22 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 24]

A preparation device of the thin film according to claim 23, wherein an outer wall of said chamber is equipped with said heating method.

[Claim 25]

A preparation device of a thin film given in claim 23, and 24 any 1 paragraphs, wherein a channel of said aerosol becomes narrow between a position in which aerosol is formed, and said substrate.

[Claim 26]

A preparation device of a thin film given in claim 23 providing an antisticking film which prevents adhesion of aerosol to a wall of said chamber - 25 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 27]

A preparation device of a thin film given in claim 17, wherein said substrate holding means is movable or pivotable in three dimensions - 26 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 28]

A raw material liquid feeding means which supplies raw material liquid, and a carrier gas feeding means which supplies carrier gas, An aerosol formation means which carries out formation spraying of the aerosol from raw material liquid supplied from said raw material liquid feeding means and a carrier gas feeding means, and carrier gas, A heating method which heats aerosol sprayed from said aerosol formation means, and the 1st chamber that has arranged said aerosol formation means inside at least, and equipped the end with an opening, A substrate holding means holding a substrate which material included in said aerosol

deposits, and said substrate holding means are arranged inside, and it has said 1st chamber and the 2nd connected chamber via said opening,

An addition carrier gas feeding means which spouts carrier gas which adds carrying force to aerosol sprayed from said aerosol formation means inside said 1st chamber, A preparation device of a thin film having at least one means among electrostatic atomization means ** possessing an electric field generating means which makes electrostatic force act on particles of aerosol sprayed from said aerosol formation means, and classifies it to them, and an electrifying means which electrifies aerosol for said aerosol formation means.

[Claim 29]

A potential grant means to give potential to said substrate and to make an inside of said 2nd chamber produce potential difference between said aerosol and said substrate, A preparation device of the thin film according to claim 28 having at least one means among substrate moving means ** which make movable, inclination possibility of, or pivotable a substrate-heating means to heat said substrate, and said substrate.

[Claim 30]

A preparation device of a thin film given in claim 28, and 29 any 1 paragraphs, wherein a channel of said aerosol which comprises a wall of said 1st chamber becomes narrow by said opening.

[Claim 31]

A preparation device of a thin film given in claim 28 which said heating method is arranged so that an outer wall of said 1st chamber may be covered, and is characterized by heating between said openings from a position in which said aerosol is formed at least - 30 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 32]

A preparation device of a thin film given in claim 28 providing an antisticking film which prevents adhesion of said aerosol to a wall of said 1st chamber - 31 any 1 paragraphs.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention]

this invention belongs to the production technology field of a thin film, and relates to the preparation method and preparation device of a functionality thin film for creating an organic or inorganic light-emitting device, a photoelectric conversion device, etc. especially. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

As a thin film creating method of an organic compound, the dry process represented by the vacuum deposition method from the former and the wet process represented by the spin coat method are mentioned. Although there is an advantage that the coating reason using the mask in which control of thickness had ease, and the laminated structure and the suitable opening of a different material is possible for a dry process, there are a polymer material and restrictions that it cannot be thermally used for an unstable substance and that a device is large-scale and cost starts, the laminated structure of material which is different on the other hand although wet process had the advantage that they were a polymer material and the method for film deposition with which it could apply to the unstable substance thermally, and the device was simple and fitted mass production -- distinguishing by different color with -- there are difficulty and a fault that especially the surface smoothness of a substrate is required. In wet process, about 1% of thing is needed and the concentration of the material solution serves as constraints for a materials design with soluble big reservation.

[0003]

According to the manufacturing method and manufacturing device of an organic electroluminescence thin film by a spray method given in (the patent documents 1). It can respond also to a polymer material or the membrane formation which uses unstable organic

materials as a raw material thermally, the laminated structure of a different material and a coating part injury are possible, and moreover, even when the concentration of a material solution is very low, membranes can be formed.

[0004]

[Patent documents 1]

JP,2002-75641,A

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

However, there was also a place which should be improved when aiming at improvement in membraneous of the thin film in which the technical problem referred to as that a membrane formation rate is low and membrane formation takes time in the conventional spray method occurs, and was formed including surface roughness reduction of the surface which formed membranes, and the superiors for thickness distribution.

[0006]

Then, the purpose of this invention is as follows.

The selectivity of the functionality thin film material which can form materials which have formed membranes with neither a vacuum deposition method nor a spin coat method, such as a luminescent material and a photoelectric conversion material, and is used for an electron device can be extended.

Provide the preparation method and preparation device of a thin film which enable creation of a highly efficient electron device.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, a preparation method of a thin film of this invention, It is a preparation method of a thin film which aerosol-izes raw material liquid, heats aerosol, makes it deposit on a substrate, and forms a thin film, It had composition containing at least one of ** which pass carrier gas to a substrate direction and convey aerosol, which produce potential difference between aerosol and a substrate which classify particles of aerosol, and which carry out electrostatic atomization of the raw material liquid, and aerosolize it.

[8000]

A raw material liquid feeding means to which a preparation device of a thin film of this invention supplies raw material liquid, A carrier gas feeding means which supplies carrier gas, and an aerosol formation means which carries out formation spraying of the aerosol from raw material liquid supplied from a raw material liquid feeding means and a carrier gas feeding means, and carrier gas, A heating method which heats aerosol sprayed from an aerosol

formation means, The 1st chamber that has arranged an aerosol formation means inside at least, and equipped the end with an opening, A substrate holding means holding a substrate which material included in aerosol deposits, Arrange a substrate holding means inside and it has the 1st chamber and the 2nd connected chamber via an opening, An addition carrier gas feeding means which spouts carrier gas which adds carrying force to aerosol sprayed from an aerosol formation means inside the 1st chamber, It had composition provided with at least one means among electrostatic atomization means ** possessing an electric field generating means which makes electrostatic force act on particles of aerosol sprayed from an aerosol formation means, and classifies it to them, and an electrifying means which electrifies aerosol for an aerosol formation means.

[0009]

A preparation method and a preparation device of a thin film by this invention in a vacuum deposition method. Forming membranes can respond also to a difficult polymer material and membrane formation which uses unstable organic materials as a raw material thermally, and in a spin coat method, a laminated structure of a difficult different material and a coating part injury are possible, and moreover, even when concentration of liquid for materials is very low, membranes can be formed. Since the solute does not need to dissolve and what is necessary is just to mix or distribute, the selectivity of material which can form membranes can be greatly extended even to an inorganic ultrafine particle of common organic materials or nano size. A high cost by enlargement of a device is not caused like a vacuum deposition method to a large area substrate.

[0010]

Since a luminescent material and a photoelectric conversion material which have formed membranes with neither a vacuum deposition method nor a spin coat method can be formed by this, while being able to extend the selectivity of functionality thin film material used for an electron device, creation of a highly efficient electron device is attained.

[0011]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

The invention according to claim 1 aerosol-izes raw material liquid, and heats aerosol, Are a preparation method of the thin film which makes it deposit on a substrate and forms a thin film, pass carrier gas to a substrate direction, and it is characterized by conveying aerosol, and by this. By heating those aerosol uniformly, forming the aerosol of minute size and conveying with the carrier gas which flows into a substrate direction in addition to the spraying power of the aerosol, since it is conveyed micrifying further, a membrane formation rate can improve and thickness distribution can be improved.

[0012]

The invention according to claim 2 aerosol-izes raw material liquid, heats aerosol, is a

preparation method of the thin film which makes it deposit on a substrate and forms a thin film, is characterized by classifying the particles of aerosol, and by this. By forming the aerosol of minute size and heating the sprayed aerosol uniformly, since it is conveyed micrifying further and classifies further, a membrane formation rate can improve, the quality of membraneous quality can improve, and thickness distribution can be improved.

[0013]

In claim 2, the invention according to claim 3 can be characterized by making electrostatic force act on aerosol and classifying it in it, can make electrostatic force able to act on the particles of the aerosol sprayed and conveyed by this, and can perform a classification efficiently.

[0014]

The invention according to claim 4 aerosol-izes raw material liquid, heats aerosol, is a preparation method of the thin film which makes it deposit on a substrate and forms a thin film, is characterized by producing potential difference between aerosol and a substrate, and by this. Form the aerosol of minute size and the sprayed aerosol by heating uniformly. Since it is conveyed, potential difference is produced between aerosol and a substrate and aerosol is drawn to a substrate, micrifying furthermore, a membrane formation rate can improve, the quality of membraneous quality can improve, and thickness distribution can be improved. [0015]

The invention according to claim 5 can be characterized by giving potential to a substrate in claim 4, and potential difference can be easily produced between aerosol and a substrate by giving potential to a substrate.

[0016]

In claims 1-5, the invention according to claim 6 can be characterized by electrifying aerosol, and can draw aerosol to a substrate.

[0017]

The invention according to claim 7 aerosol-izes raw material liquid, heats aerosol, is a preparation method of the thin film which makes it deposit on a substrate and forms a thin film, is characterized by carrying out electrostatic atomization of the raw material liquid, and aerosol-izing it, and by this. By forming the aerosol of minute size and heating uniformly the aerosol by which electrification spraying was carried out, since it is conveyed micrifying further and classifies further, a membrane formation rate can improve and thickness distribution can be improved. And since this can be charged simultaneously with formation of aerosol, aerosol can be electrified easily.

[0018]

It is characterized by the invention according to claim 8 making the solvent contained in aerosol evaporate thoroughly in claims 1-7, and making it deposit on a substrate, and there is

no remains solvent at the time of the film formation in a substrate.

[0019]

In claims 1-7, the invention according to claim 9 can be characterized by making a little solvents contained in aerosol remain, and making it deposit on a substrate, and can give mobility at the time of film formation.

[0020]

In claims 1-9, the invention according to claim 10 is characterized by the concentration of raw material liquid being less than 1 % of the weight, and even if the solubility and dispersibility over a solvent are a comparatively small material, it can be formed.

[0021]

In claims 1-9, the invention according to claim 11 can be characterized by particle diameter including 0.1 micrometer or less of inorganic ultrafine particle material, as for raw material liquid, and can form easily the thin film containing an inorganic ultrafine particle material. [0022]

It sets claim 11, inorganic ultrafine particle material is characterized by being a fluorescent material, and the invention according to claim 12 can form easily the thin film containing a fluorescent material.

[0023]

In claims 1-10, the invention according to claim 13 is characterized by raw material liquid including a carbon material, and can form easily the thin film containing a carbon material. [0024]

In claims 1-13, by performing thin film creation of multiple times, the invention according to claim 14 is characterized by creating two or more sorts of thin films on a substrate, and various thin film forming of it becomes possible according to a use.

[0025]

setting the invention according to claim 15 to claims 1-14 -- raw material liquid -- organic materials -- mixing -- or it being made to distribute or dissolve and, Since it is characterized by creating the organic thin film of an organic electroluminescence element and the organic thin film of an organic electroluminescence element can be created easily, the selectivity of material improves as compared with the conventional method.

[0026]

In claims 1-14, since the invention according to claim 16 carries out mixing or making it distribute or dissolve and creating the organic thin film of an optoelectric transducer for organic materials to raw material liquid with the feature and can create the organic thin film of an optoelectric transducer easily, its selectivity of material improves as compared with the conventional method.

[0027]

The raw material liquid feeding means to which the invention according to claim 17 supplies raw material liquid, and the carrier gas feeding means which supplies carrier gas, The aerosol formation means which carries out formation spraying of the aerosol from the raw material liquid supplied from the raw material liquid feeding means and the carrier gas feeding means, and carrier gas, The addition carrier gas feeding means which spouts the carrier gas which adds carrying force to the aerosol sprayed from the aerosol formation means, The heating method which heats the aerosol sprayed from the aerosol formation means, It is characterized by having a substrate holding means holding the substrate which the material included in aerosol deposits, pass carrier gas to a substrate direction, and it is characterized by conveying aerosol, and by this. By heating those aerosol uniformly, forming the aerosol of minute size and conveying with the carrier gas which flows into a substrate direction in addition to the spraying power of the aerosol, since it is conveyed micrifying further, a membrane formation rate can improve and thickness distribution can be improved.

The raw material liquid feeding means to which the invention according to claim 18 supplies raw material liquid, and the carrier gas feeding means which supplies carrier gas, The aerosol formation means which carries out formation spraying of the aerosol from the raw material liquid supplied from the raw material liquid feeding means and the carrier gas feeding means, and carrier gas, The heating method which heats the aerosol sprayed from the aerosol formation means, It is characterized by having an electric field generating means which electrostatic force is made to act on the particles of the aerosol sprayed from the aerosol formation means, and is classified, and a substrate holding means holding the substrate which the material included in aerosol deposits, and by this. By forming the aerosol of minute size and heating the sprayed aerosol uniformly, since it is conveyed micrifying further and classifies further, a membrane formation rate can improve and thickness distribution can be improved. [0029]

The raw material liquid feeding means to which the invention according to claim 19 supplies raw material liquid, and the carrier gas feeding means which supplies carrier gas, The aerosol formation means which carries out formation spraying of the aerosol from the raw material liquid supplied from the raw material liquid feeding means and the carrier gas feeding means, and carrier gas, The heating method which heats the aerosol sprayed from the aerosol formation means, It is characterized by having a substrate holding means holding the substrate which the material included in aerosol deposits, and a potential grant means to give potential to a substrate and to produce potential difference between aerosol and a substrate, and by this. By forming the aerosol of minute size and heating the sprayed aerosol uniformly, since it is conveyed micrifying further, potential difference is produced between aerosol and a substrate and aerosol is drawn to a substrate, a membrane formation rate can improve and

thickness distribution can be improved.

[0030]

In claims 17-19, the invention according to claim 20 can be characterized by having an electrifying means which electrifies aerosol, can be characterized by electrifying aerosol, and can draw aerosol to a substrate.

[0031]

In claims 17-20, the invention according to claim 21 is characterized by having a substrateheating means to heat a substrate, can remove the remains solvent of the film formed at the substrate, or advances solidification of the film formed at the substrate.

[0032]

The raw material liquid feeding means to which the invention according to claim 22 supplies raw material liquid, and the carrier gas feeding means which supplies carrier gas, The electrostatic atomization means which forms and carries out electrostatic atomization of the aerosol from the raw material liquid supplied from the raw material liquid feeding means and the carrier gas feeding means, and carrier gas, It is characterized by having a heating method which heats the aerosol sprayed from the aerosol formation means, and a substrate holding means holding the substrate which the material included in aerosol deposits, and by this. By forming the aerosol of minute size and heating uniformly the aerosol by which electrification spraying was carried out, since it is conveyed micrifying further and classifies further, a membrane formation rate can improve, the quality of membraneous quality can improve, and thickness distribution can be improved. And since this can be charged simultaneously with formation of aerosol, aerosol can be electrified easily.

[0033]

In claims 17-22, the invention according to claim 23 is characterized by having a chamber which isolates the channel of the aerosol which results in the deposition in a substrate from aerosol formation with the external world, can be stabilized and can draw aerosol. [0034]

The invention according to claim 24 can heat aerosol uniformly in claim 23, without being characterized by equipping the outer wall of a chamber with a heating method, and barring the flow of aerosol.

[0035]

In claims 23 and 24, the channel of aerosol is characterized by becoming narrow between substrates from the position in which aerosol is formed, and the invention according to claim 25 can carry out densification of the aerosol spatially.

[0036]

In claims 23-25, the invention according to claim 26 is characterized by providing the antisticking film which prevents adhesion of aerosol to the wall of a chamber, and prevents

adhesion in the chamber of aerosol, and it controls the quantitative loss of the aerosol supplied to a substrate, and its membrane formation rate improves.

[0037]

It is characterized by the invention according to claim 27 having a movable or pivotable substrate holding means in three dimensions in claims 17-26, and fine adjustment of a film formation condition is possible, and correspondence also of various membrane formation patterns is attained.

[0038]

The raw material liquid feeding means to which the invention according to claim 28 supplies raw material liquid, and the carrier gas feeding means which supplies carrier gas, The aerosol formation means which carries out formation spraying of the aerosol from the raw material liquid supplied from the raw material liquid feeding means and the carrier gas feeding means, and carrier gas. The heating method which heats the aerosol sprayed from the aerosol formation means. The 1st chamber that has arranged the aerosol formation means inside at least, and equipped the end with the opening, The substrate holding means holding the substrate which the material included in aerosol deposits, Arrange a substrate holding means inside and it has said 1st chamber and the 2nd connected chamber via an opening, The addition carrier gas feeding means which spouts the carrier gas which adds carrying force to the aerosol sprayed from the aerosol formation means inside the 1st chamber, The electric field generating means which electrostatic force is made to act on the particles of the aerosol sprayed from the aerosol formation means, and is classified, It is characterized by equipping an aerosol formation means with at least one means among electrostatic atomization means ** possessing the electrifying means which electrifies aerosol, and by this, a membrane formation rate can improve and thickness distribution can be improved.

[0039]

In claim 28, the invention according to claim 29 inside the 2nd chamber, a potential grant means to give potential to a substrate and to produce potential difference between aerosol and a substrate, a substrate-heating means to heat a substrate, and a substrate -- movable -- or, It is characterized by having at least one means among substrate moving means ** made the inclination possibility of or pivotable, and a membrane formation rate is raised, or it can respond to various membrane formation.

[0040]

The invention according to claim 30 is characterized by claim 28 and the channel of the aerosol which sets 29 and comprises a wall of the 1st chamber becoming narrow by an opening, and can carry out densification of the aerosol spatially.

[0041]

In claims 28-30, the invention according to claim 31 a heating method, It is arranged so that

the outer wall of the 1st chamber may be covered, and at least, from the position in which aerosol is formed, it can be characterized by heating between openings and the entire volume of the sprayed aerosol can be heated uniformly. A solvent can be made to evaporate gradually in the channel of aerosol, and aerosol can be atomized, and concentration of a solute is attained.

[0042]

The invention according to claim 32 is characterized by providing the antisticking film which prevents adhesion of aerosol to the wall of the 1st chamber in claims 28-31, and prevent adhesion in the chamber of aerosol, and. The quantitative loss of the aerosol supplied to a substrate is controlled, and a membrane formation rate improves.

[0043]

Hereafter, an embodiment of the invention is described in detail.

[0044]

(Embodiment 1)

<u>Drawing 1</u> is a schematic diagram of the 1st thin film preparation device by the embodiment of the invention 1.

[0045]

In <u>drawing 1</u>, the raw material liquid in which, as for 1, the solute was dissolved or distributed by the solvent, and 1a are raw material liquid tanks in which the raw material liquid 1 is stored, 2 shows a pump, 3 shows a regulator and 4 shows a flow instrument, respectively. 31 is a raw material liquid supply line, the raw material liquid 1 is led to the raw material liquid supply line 31 from the raw material liquid tank 1a, and the flow is adjusted with the pump 2, the regulator 3, and the flow instrument 4 which were formed in the raw material liquid supply line 31. [0046]

As for 5, a regulator and 7 are flow instruments a compressor and 6, and the carrier gas which forms the aerosol 15 with the raw material liquid 1 13, and 50 are the gas tanks in which it filled up with the carrier gas 13. 32 is a carrier gas supply line and the carrier gas 13 by the compressor 5 from the gas tank 50. It is led to the carrier gas supply line 32, the regulator 6 and the flow instrument 7 are formed in the carrier gas supply line 32, and the flow is adjusted with the compressor 5.

[0047]

As for 5a, a regulator and 7a of a compressor and 6a are flow instruments, and the carrier gas as for which 13a conveys the aerosol 15 in the substrate 19 direction, and 50a are the gas tanks in which it filled up with the carrier gas 13a. 32a is a carrier gas supply line, and the carrier gas 13a by the compressor 5a from the gas tank 50a. It is led to the carrier gas supply line 32a, and the regulator 6a and the flow instrument 7a are formed in the carrier gas supply line 32a, the flow is adjusted with the compressor 5a, and the carrier gas 13a is led to the

carrier gas feed hopper 14.

[0048]

And it is a nozzle by which 10 has been arranged at the head for electrification and 11 has been arranged at the tip part of the head 10 for electrification, and is the high voltage power supply which 12 passed the insulator (insulator), and 8 passed the insulator 12 to the nozzle 11, and was connected. 15 is aerosol which mixed spraying of the raw material liquid 1 and the carrier gas 13 is carried out with the nozzle 11, and is formed, the raw material liquid supply line 31 and the carrier gas supply line 32 are combined with the nozzle 11, the carrier gas 13 is mixed with the raw material liquid 1 from the nozzle 11, and the aerosol 15 is sprayed. When high tension is impressed to the nozzle 11 by the high voltage power supply 8 and the aerosol 15 is formed and sprayed with the raw material liquid 1 and the carrier gas 13, the particles of the aerosol 15 are electrified.

[0049]

9 is a controller and constitutes a control means. The raw material liquid feeding means which comprises the pump 2 of an appropriate flow style ** sake, the regulator 3, the flow instrument 4, and the raw material liquid supply line 31 in the raw material liquid 1, The carrier gas feeding means which comprises the compressor 5 of an appropriate flow style ** sake, the regulator 6, the flow instrument 7, and the carrier gas supply line 32 in the carrier gas 13, The aerosol formation means which comprises the nozzle 11 for being connected to these raw material liquid feeding means and a carrier gas feeding means, and making the aerosol 15, With the addition carrier gas feeding means which comprises the compressor 5a of an appropriate flow style ** sake, the regulator 6a, the flow instrument 7a, the carrier gas supply line 32a, and the carrier gas feed hopper 14, spraying conditions are controlled and controlled by the controller 9 in the carrier gas 13a. As for the electrifying means which comprises the high voltage power supply 8 connected to the nozzle 11, impressed electromotive force is controlled by the controller 9. An electrostatic atomization means consists of an aerosol formation means and an electrifying means.

[0050]

17 is the chamber A and constitutes the 1st chamber. 16 is a heater arranged so that the outer wall of the chamber A17 may be covered, and 18 is an opening of the chamber A17. The head 10 for electrification is attached to the upper part of the chamber A17 sealed except the opening 18. The heater 16 constitutes a heating method.

[0051]

Here, the chamber A17 is shape like an outline funnel (funnel), and is the structure from which the cylinder was gradually extracted toward the opening 18. As for the shape of the chamber A17, although the structure where an inside extracts the square pillar of a cave gradually as other examples etc. are not limited in particular, it is more preferred than the cross-section

area of the position on which the aerosol 15 is sprayed that the cross-section area of the opening 18 is small. The cross-section area said here is a cross-section area of the hollow part of the chamber A17, and is a cross-section area of the channel of the aerosol 15. And the chamber A17 constitutes the channel where the aerosol 15 is conveyed, and the channel is extracted toward the opening 18 and is narrow. With constituting in this way, densification of the sprayed aerosol 15 can be spatially carried out by the opening 18. [0052]

21 is the chamber B and constitutes the 2nd chamber. As for the substrate holder in which 19 holds a substrate and 20 holds the substrate 19, and 20a, the ground of a substrate holder and 23 are exhaust ports a substrate holder transportation device and 22. The chamber A17 and the chamber B21 are connected so that neither the carrier gas 13a nor the aerosol 15 may leak by the opening 18, and in addition to exhaust-port 23, the chamber B21 is sealed so that the carrier gas 13 or the carrier gas 13a may not leak. The substrate 19 is arranged on the substrate holder 20 grounded by the ground 22 in the chamber B21, The opening 18 used as a communication opening with the chamber A17 is located in the upper part of the chamber B21, and the exhaust port 23 where the carrier gas 13 contained in the aerosol 15 or the carrier gas 13a is exhausted is formed in the lower part. The inside of the chamber B21 is sealed except exhaust-port 23, an external atmosphere is the atmospheric pressure state intercepted thoroughly, and the carrier gas 13 or the carrier gas 13a will flow through it from this exhaust port 23.

[0053]

Thus, in the external world, the membrane formation space of the thin film forming which results in formation of the aerosol 15, conveyance, and deposition in the substrate 19 is isolated by the chamber A17 and the chamber B21.

[0054]

The substrate holder 20 constitutes a substrate holding means, and its substrate holder 20 is movable to an X axial direction, Y shaft orientations, and also Z shaft orientations by the substrate holder transportation device 20a which comprises a stepping motor, an actuator, etc. and turns into a substrate moving means. It is good also as possible or pivotable in an inclination. If membranes are formed two or more times, ****** and a film formation surface product can be made to increase, since the membrane formation position in the substrate 19 is changeable if the substrate 19 is moved to an XY direction.

If it is made to move to a Z direction, the migration length of the aerosol 15 between the substrate 19 and the nozzle 11 can be changed, and fine adjustment of a film formation condition is attained. Since the degree of incidence angle to the substrate 19 of the aerosol 15 is changeable if it is made to incline, fine adjustment of a film formation condition is attained. If it is made to rotate, good thickness distribution can be acquired.

[0055]

Next, the thin film preparation method is explained in the 1st thin film preparation device by the embodiment of the invention 1.

[0056]

The raw material liquid 1 stored in the raw material liquid tank 1a is led to the head 10 for electrification through the raw material liquid supply line 31 with the pump 2, and the carrier gas 13 with which the gas tank 50 was filled up is similarly led to the head 10 for electrification through the carrier gas supply line 32 by the compressor 5. And the controller 9 adjusts the pump 2 and the regulator 3 from the information on the flow instrument 4, Similarly, the compressor 5 and the regulator 6 are adjusted from the information on the flow instrument 7, and the flow of the raw material liquid 1 which flows into the raw material liquid supply line 31, and the flow of the carrier gas 13 which flows into the carrier gas supply line 32 are controlled. [0057]

Mixed spraying of the raw material liquid 1 and the carrier gas 13 which were led to the head 10 for electrification is carried out with the nozzle 11, and the aerosol 15 is formed. At this time, high tension is impressed to the nozzle 11 by the high voltage power supply 8, and the particles of the aerosol 15 are sprayed, being charged.

[0058]

The carrier gas 13a with which the gas tank 50a was filled up passes along the carrier gas supply line 32a by the compressor 5a, and blows off from the carrier gas feed hopper 14. And the controller 9 adjusts the compressor 5a and the regulator 6a from the information on the flow instrument 7a, and controls the flow of the carrier gas 13a which flows into the carrier gas supply line 32a.

[0059]

Therefore, in addition to the carrying force of the carrier gas 13 which constitutes the aerosol 15 and is sprayed from the nozzle 11, the aerosol 15 of the minute size which was sprayed and was charged can give the carrying force of the carrier gas 13a which blew off from the carrier gas feed hopper 14, and is conveyed in the substrate 19 direction. Here, work of the carrier gas 13a gives addition carrying force to the aerosol 15.

[0060]

Since radiation spraying of the aerosol 15 containing the carrier gas 13 is carried out from the nozzle 11 here and the carrier gas 13a blows off from the carrier gas feed hopper 14 to an abbreviated perpendicular direction to the substrate 19, By adjusting the gas pressure of the carrier gas 13 and the carrier gas 13a, the direction of the aerosol 15 can also be changed by both ratio. In drawing 1, although the jet direction of the carrier gas feed hopper 14 is made into the abbreviated perpendicular direction to the substrate 19, if the jet direction of the carrier gas feed hopper 14 is changed suitably, fine adjustment of the incidence direction of the

aerosol 15 to the substrate 19 will be attained.

[0061]

And the aerosol 15 which is conveyed by the carrier gas 13a and goes in the substrate 19 direction is conveyed to the substrate 19 by being heated uniformly and drying with the heater 16 attached so that the chamber A17 might be covered, being micrified by about 10-1000 nm. Thus, since the aerosol 15 is conveyed in the substrate 19 direction, being heated with the heater 16, while reaching the substrate 19, a solvent can evaporate gradually, and can dry, and it can be changed into a very small quantity solvent [which remains at the time of membrane formation with the substrate 19] state.

[0062]

The heater 16 maintains the air current temperature of aerosol at an optimum value for a solvent to evaporate here, It has the structure which is arranged so that the outer wall of the chamber A17 may be covered, and does not bar the flow of the aerosol 15, and the optimal temperature can be chosen with the kind of a solvent or organic materials, the flow of an air current, the concentration of raw material liquid, etc. And the controller 9 can perform the temperature setting.

[0063]

And being heated with the heater 16, the aerosol 15 conveyed in the substrate 19 direction passes the opening 18, and faces to the substrate 19 arranged at the chamber B21. The shape of the chamber A17 is the structure gradually extracted toward the opening 18, the cross-section area of the channel where the aerosol 15 is conveyed becomes small gradually, and densification of the sprayed aerosol 15 is spatially carried out by the opening 18. Since a solvent evaporates gradually and dries as mentioned above, the particle diameter of the aerosol 15 is also becoming small gradually, and the aerosol 15 will be condensed. [0064]

Here, the area of the opening 18, a number, and shape are changed by a film formation condition. When limiting the membrane formation range, the membrane formation range can be limited by attaching to an opening the mask which has an opening area of 0.1-20-mm². The coating reason of two or more organic materials on a substrate and lamination can be controlled by changing the aperture pattern of a mask, and distribution of thickness can also be further improved by it.

[0065]

And the aerosol 15 sprayed while electrifying particles, The opening 18 is reached covering the whole and being heated uniformly, dryness and a flowing state are controlled by shape of the opening 18, and the aerosol 15 is reached and deposited on the substrate 19 on the substrate holder 20 grounded by the ground 22. At this time, the aerosol 15 enters in turbulent flow to the substrate 19.

[0066]

Since densification of the sprayed aerosol 15 is spatially carried out when passing the opening 18. but it collides and is reflected in the wall of the chamber A17 here when resulting in the opening 18 as mentioned above, the flow of the aerosol 15 which was a certain direction till then becomes in turbulent flow. When the aerosol 15 deposits on the substrate 19, membrane formation nature changes with the dryness of the aerosol 15, and states of the degree of incidence angle to the substrate 19 of the aerosol 15, or a flow. The difference in this membrane formation nature appears notably in early stages of membrane formation formation especially. By the way, from the case where the degree of incidence angle to the substrate 19 of the aerosol 15 has gathered, the aerosol 15 which entered into the substrate 19 becomes easy to make the flow of a certain direction. And the flow of the aerosol 15 which entered into the substrate 19 will be the direction along the surface of the substrate 19, i.e., a flow parallel to the surface of the substrate 19. On the other hand, when the aerosol 15 enters into the substrate 19 in turbulent flow (i.e., when random in the incidence direction to the substrate 19), time to stay at a substrate face becomes long, without the aerosol 15 which entered into the substrate 19 making the flow of a certain direction. Therefore, the sticking probability to the substrate 19 increases and, as a result, a membrane formation rate improves. [0067]

It is charged and the substrate 19 is grounded, as for the aerosol 15, since the aerosol 15 is attracted by potential difference with the substrate 19 (ground), in addition to the carrying force (carrying force of the carrier gas 13) of spraying, an electric suction force can act and it can raise a membrane formation rate. Since the addition carrying force of the carrier gas 13a is added, it becomes possible to make a membrane formation rate higher. Since the aerosol 15 electrified by electrifying the aerosol 15, grounding the substrate 19 used as the target, and giving both potential difference is attracted by the substrate 19 which is the target, adhesion into other portions decreases and its membrane formation rate improves.

While the aerosol 15 is heated with the heater 16, it is conveyed by the substrate 19, but from a viewpoint of film formation, it is more desirable for the solvent contained in the aerosol 15 to remain in very small quantities, when the substrate 19 is reached. It has checked experimentally that the direction made to remain rather than the case where the solvent contained in the aerosol 15 is made to evaporate thoroughly can form the precise film whose film density improved. A detailed mechanism is not certain although it seems that this is because improvement to the substrate 19 which gets wet, improvement in the associative strength of the particles of the aerosol 15 on the substrate 19, and improvement in the dispersibility of the aerosol 15 in the substrate 19 can be aimed at with the solvent contained in the aerosol 15. The solvent which will be contained in the aerosol 15 by the use, such as

carrying out distributed formation of the raw material of the film to form and the particles, by the time it reaches the substrate 19 may be made to evaporate thoroughly. The dryness of these solvents should just adjust the heating conditions of the heater 16, etc. as mentioned above. [0069]

Thus, since it leads on the substrate 19 and membranes can be formed, controlling the particle diameter and dryness of the aerosol 15 sprayed by forming membranes with the 1st thin film preparation device by Embodiment 1 with sufficient accuracy, The thin film of 0.1 micrometer and about 0.01 more micrometer of thickness can be provided.

[0070]

In this Embodiment 1, it has the feature making a solvent evaporate in the state of particles like aerosol, and that a solvent evaporates at a temperature far lower than the boiling point of the solvent since surface area of particles is large. Therefore, water besides organic solvents, such as a tetrahydrofuran, chloroform, dimethylformamide, and dimethyl sulfoxide, can be used as a solvent used for this invention.

[0071]

Raw materials are solution states (wet), and since membranes can be formed by ordinary pressure, in a vacuum deposition method, forming membranes can respond also to a difficult polymer material and the membrane formation which uses unstable organic materials as a raw material thermally.

[0072]

It is also possible to use the solution which mixed an inorganic ultrafine particle material and was distributed. In this case, the particle diameter of an inorganic ultrafine particle material must be smaller than the thickness of the thin film which is going to form membranes. The ratio of particle diameter to thickness should just be 1/10 or less preferably.

[0073]

moreover -- film formation begins to be carried out at the same time the aerosol 15 which is going to form membranes reaches the substrate 19 in the thin film preparation method by this Embodiment 1 -- a short time -- since solidification is completed to inside, in a spin coat method, the laminated structure of a difficult different material and a coating part injury are possible. And since it can respond to a large area substrate easily by moving the substrate holder 20 in X and the direction of Y, the high cost by enlargement is not caused like a vacuum deposition method.

[0074]

Next, the modification of the embodiment of the invention 1 is explained. <u>Drawing 2</u> is a schematic diagram of the 2nd thin film preparation device by the embodiment of the invention 1.

[0075]

In <u>drawing 2</u>, the same numerals are given to what was explained by <u>drawing 1</u>, and the same thing, and the explanation is omitted. 24 is the heater formed in the substrate holder 20, and constitutes a substrate-heating means.

[0076]

In the 2nd thin film preparation device by the embodiment of the invention 1, as shown in drawing 2, the heater 24 is built in the substrate holder 20. Thus, by arranging the heater 24 which heats the substrate 19, membraneous qualities, such as film density, can be stabilized by evaporating a solvent, controlling the adhesion condition to the substrate 19, or stabilizing substrate temperature.

[0077]

Although the addition carrier gas feeding means which spouts the carrier gas 13a is established and the example which does not establish an addition carrier gas feeding means shows <u>drawing 2</u> in the 1st thin film preparation device by the embodiment of the invention 1 shown by <u>drawing 1</u>, In the 2nd thin film preparation device by the embodiment of the invention 1, it cannot be overemphasized that an addition carrier gas feeding means may be established.

[0078]

Next, the thin film preparation method is explained in the 2nd thin film preparation device by the embodiment of the invention 1.

[0079]

The raw material liquid 1 stored in the raw material liquid tank 1a is led to the head 10 for electrification through the raw material liquid supply line 31 with the pump 2, and the carrier gas 13 with which the gas tank 50 was filled up is similarly led to the head 10 for electrification through the carrier gas supply line 32 by the compressor 5. And the controller 9 controls these flows.

[0800]

Mixed spraying of the raw material liquid 1 and the carrier gas 13 which were led to the head 10 for electrification is carried out with the nozzle 11, and the aerosol 15 is formed. At this time, high tension is impressed to the nozzle 11 by the high voltage power supply 8, and the particles of the aerosol 15 are sprayed, being charged.

[0081]

And the aerosol 15 which was sprayed and has been charged is conveyed to the substrate 19 by being heated uniformly and drying with the heater 16 attached so that the chamber A17 might be covered, being micrified by about 10-1000 nm.

[0082]

And the aerosol 15 sprayed while electrifying particles reaches the opening 18, being heated uniformly, Dryness and a flowing state are controlled by shape of the opening 18, and the

aerosol 15 is grounded by the ground 22 and reaches the substrate 19 on the substrate holder 20 which carried out the internal organs of the heater 24.

[0083]

Thus, it is charged and the substrate 19 is grounded, as for the aerosol 15, since the aerosol 15 is attracted by potential difference with the substrate 19, in addition to the carrying force (carrying force of the carrier gas 13) of spraying, an electric suction force can act and it can raise a membrane formation rate. Since the aerosol 15 electrified by electrifying the aerosol 15 and giving potential difference to the substrate 19 used as the target is attracted by the substrate 19 which is the target, adhesion into other portions decreases and its membrane formation rate improves.

[0084]

And the adhesion condition to the substrate 19 is controlled by the heater 24, and deposits with it. The thin film formed at the substrate 19 is removed by the heater 24 even if a little residual solvents exist, and it can also advance solidification of the film itself.

[0085]

As mentioned above, while the aerosol 15 is heated with the heater 16, are conveyed by the substrate 19, but. Since it may be more desirable from a viewpoint of film formation to remain in very small quantities the solvent contained in the aerosol 15, even when it is made to remain in very small quantities in this case when the substrate 19 is reached, it can remove a residual solvent thoroughly eventually by forming the heater 24.

[0086]

By forming membranes with the 2nd thin film preparation device by Embodiment 1, By arranging the heater 24 which leads on the substrate 19, and can form membranes, controlling the particle diameter and dryness of the sprayed aerosol 15 with sufficient accuracy, and also heats the substrate 19, Membraneous qualities, such as film density, can be stabilized by evaporating a solvent, controlling the adhesion condition to the substrate 19, or stabilizing substrate temperature. Therefore, the thin film of 0.1 micrometer and about 0.01 more micrometer of thickness can be provided.

[0087]

Raw materials are solution states (wet), and since membranes can be formed by ordinary pressure, in a vacuum deposition method, forming membranes can respond also to a difficult polymer material and the membrane formation which uses unstable organic materials as a raw material thermally. It is also possible to use the solution which mixed a further inorganic ultrafine particle material and was distributed. In this case, the particle diameter of an inorganic ultrafine particle material must be smaller than the thickness of the thin film which is going to form membranes. The ratio of particle diameter to thickness should just be 1/10 or less preferably.

[8800]

In the thin film preparation method by this Embodiment 1. since film formation begins to be carried out and it is heated with the heater 24 at the same time the aerosol 15 which is going to form membranes reaches the substrate 19 -- dramatically -- a short time -- since solidification is completed to inside, in a spin coat method, the laminated structure of a difficult different material and a coating part injury are possible. And since it can respond to a large area substrate easily by moving the substrate holder 20 to x and a y direction, the high cost by enlargement is not caused like a vacuum deposition method.

[0089]

(Embodiment 2)

<u>Drawing 3</u> is a schematic diagram of the thin film preparation device by the embodiment of the invention 2.

[0090]

In this Embodiment 2, the same numerals are given to what was explained by Embodiment 1, and the same thing, and the explanation is omitted.

[0091]

In drawing 3, 25 is a nebulizer and 26 is a nozzle of a nebulizer.

[0092]

As shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, the raw material liquid 1 is led to the raw material liquid supply line 31 from the raw material liquid tank 1a, and the flow is adjusted with the pump 2, the regulator 3, and the flow instrument 4 which were formed in the raw material liquid supply line 31. By the compressor 5, the carrier gas 13 is led to the carrier gas supply line 32 from the gas tank 50, the regulator 6 and the flow instrument 7 are formed in the carrier gas supply line 32, and the flow is adjusted with the compressor 5.

[0093]

And the raw material liquid supply line 31 and the carrier gas supply line 32 are combined with the nozzle 26 of the nebulizer 35, the carrier gas 13 is mixed with the raw material liquid 1 from the nozzle 26, and the aerosol 15 is sprayed.

[0094]

The raw material liquid feeding means which comprises the pump 2 of an appropriate flow style ** sake, the regulator 3, the flow instrument 4, and the raw material liquid supply line 31 in the raw material liquid 1, The carrier gas feeding means which comprises the compressor 5 of an appropriate flow style ** sake, the regulator 6, the flow instrument 7, and the carrier gas supply line 32 in the carrier gas 13, It is connected to these raw material liquid feeding means and a carrier gas feeding means, and spraying conditions are controlled and controlled by the controller 9 with the aerosol formation means which comprises the nozzle 26 for making the aerosol 15.

[0095]

Here, 27 is an insulator, 28 is an electrode plate for classification, the electrode plate 28 for classification is fixed to the chamber A17 via the insulator 27, one of the two is grounded, and high tension is already impressed to one of the two from the high voltage power supply 8. Therefore, among 1 set of electrode plates 28 for classification, the electric field of a substrate direction and a perpendicular direction is generated. As for the electric field generating means which comprises the high voltage power supply 8 connected to the electrode plate 28 for classification, impressed electromotive force is controlled by the controller 9.

[0096]

29 and 30 are aerosol particles and the particle diameter of the aerosol particles 29 is larger than the particle diameter of the aerosol particles 30. And if the aerosol 15 sprayed from the nozzle 26 reaches the electrode plate 28 for classification, the aerosol particles 30 with small particle diameter can change the direction of movement, in response to the fact that [the influence of the electric field between 1 set of electrode plates 28 for classification] strongly, and will advance to the opening 18. On the other hand, since the aerosol particles 29 with large particle diameter do not receive the influences of an electric field from the aerosol particles 30, the changing amount of a direction of movement does not go to the opening 18 small, but they collide with the wall surface of the chamber A as it is, and do not reach the substrate 19. Therefore, the classification of the aerosol 15 is possible by an electric field generating means.

[0097]

The heater 16 is arranged at the outer wall of the chamber A17, and the nebulizer 25 is attached to the upper part of the chamber A17 sealed except the opening 18. [0098]

The chamber A17 and the chamber B21 are connected so that the aerosol 15 may not leak by the opening 18, and in addition to exhaust-port 23, the chamber B21 is sealed so that the carrier gas 13 may not leak.

[0099]

The substrate 19 is arranged on the substrate holder 20 which contained the heater 24 in the chamber B21, The opening 18 used as a communication opening with the chamber A17 is located in the upper part of the chamber B21, and the exhaust port 23 where the carrier gas 13 contained in the aerosol 15 is exhausted is formed in the lower part. The substrate holder 20 is supported by the substrate holder transportation device 20a.

[0100]

Like the thin film preparation device by the embodiment of the invention 1 mentioned above, The high voltage power supply 8 is connected to the nozzle 26 also in the thin film preparation device by the embodiment of the invention 2, The nebulizer 25 is changed into the head 10 for electrification, and an electrifying means is established, it sprays, electrifying the aerosol 15, and the ground 22 may be formed, the substrate 19 may be grounded, and the aerosol 15 may be attracted to the substrate 19. The addition carrier gas feeding means which spouts the carrier gas 13a may be established.

[0101]

Next, the thin film preparation method is explained in the thin film preparation device by the embodiment of the invention 2.

[0102]

The raw material liquid 1 stored in the raw material liquid tank 1a is led to the nebulizer 25 through the raw material liquid supply line 31 with the pump 2, and the carrier gas 13 with which the gas tank 50 was filled up is similarly led to the nebulizer 25 through the carrier gas supply line 32 by the compressor 5. And the controller 9 controls these flows.

Mixed spraying of the raw material liquid 1 and the carrier gas 13 which were led to the nebulizer 25 is carried out with the nozzle 26, and the aerosol 15 is formed.

[0104]

And the sprayed aerosol 15 reaches among 1 set of electrode plates 28 for classification, and in response to the electric field of a substrate direction and a perpendicular direction, compared with the aerosol particles 29 with big particle diameter, the small aerosol particles 30 are strongly influenced by an electric field, and are conveyed in the substrate 19 direction through the opening 18. On the other hand, since the aerosol particles 29 with large particle diameter do not receive the influences of an electric field from the aerosol particles 30, the changing amount of a direction of movement does not go to the opening 18 small, but they collide with the wall surface of the chamber A as it is, and do not reach the substrate 19. Thus, the aerosol 15 is classified by an electric field generating means, and draws selectively the aerosol particles 30 with small particle diameter in the direction of the substrate 19. [0105]

The aerosol particles 30 of the classified aerosol 15 are conveyed to the substrate 19 by being heated uniformly and drying with the heater 16 attached so that the chamber A17 might be covered, being micrified further.

[0106]

And the aerosol particles 30 reach the opening 18, being heated uniformly, dryness and a flowing state are controlled by shape of the opening 18, and the aerosol particles 30 reach the substrate 19 on the substrate holder 20 which carried out the internal organs of the heater 24. And the adhesion condition to the substrate 19 is controlled by the heater 24, and deposits with it. The thin film formed at the substrate 19 will be removed by the heater 24 even if a little residual solvents exist, and it can also advance solidification of the film itself.

[0107]

By forming membranes with the thin film preparation device by Embodiment 2, aerosol with still more distribution of the aerosol of a byway than the aerosol immediately after spraying can be made. Aerosol has after that structure which is drawn on the substrate 19 and forms membranes, controlling particle diameter and dryness with sufficient accuracy with the heater 16. By arranging the heater 24 which heats the substrate 19 further here, membraneous qualities, such as film density, can be stabilized by evaporating a solvent, controlling the adhesion condition to the substrate 19, or stabilizing substrate temperature. Therefore, the thin film of 0.1 micrometer and about 0.01 more micrometer of thickness can be provided.

Also in this Embodiment 2, it has the feature making a solvent evaporate in the state of particles like aerosol, and that a solvent evaporates at a temperature far lower than the boiling point of the solvent since surface area of particles is large. Therefore, water besides organic solvents, such as a tetrahydrofuran, chloroform, dimethylformamide, and dimethyl sulfoxide, can be used as a solvent used for this invention.

[0109]

Raw materials are solution states (wet), and since membranes can be formed by ordinary pressure, in a vacuum deposition method, forming membranes can respond also to a difficult polymer material and the membrane formation which uses unstable organic materials as a raw material thermally.

[0110]

It is also possible to use the solution which mixed an inorganic ultrafine particle material and was distributed. In this case, the particle diameter of an inorganic ultrafine particle material must be smaller than the thickness of the thin film which is going to form membranes. The ratio of particle diameter to thickness should just be 1/10 or less preferably.

[0111]

moreover -- film formation begins to be carried out at the same time the aerosol 15 which is going to form membranes reaches the substrate 19 in the thin film preparation method by this Embodiment 2 -- a short time -- since solidification is completed to inside, in a spin coat method, the laminated structure of a difficult different material and a coating part injury are possible. And since it can respond to a large area substrate easily by moving the substrate holder 20 in X and the direction of Y, the high cost by enlargement is not caused like a vacuum deposition method. If the substrate holder 20 is rotated, good thickness distribution can be acquired.

[0112]

(Embodiment 3)

Drawing 4 is a schematic diagram of the thin film preparation device by the embodiment of the

invention 3.

[0113]

Also in this Embodiment 3, the same numerals are given to what was explained by Embodiments 1 and 2, and the same thing, and the explanation is omitted.

[0114]

In drawing 4, 8a is a high voltage power supply, and 12a is an insulator.

[0115]

In the thin film preparation device by the embodiment of the invention 3, as shown in <u>drawing</u> 4, the high voltage power supply 8a is connected to the substrate 19 via the insulator 12a. These constitute a potential grant means. Thus, a thin film with strong adhesion power can be formed by impressing voltage to the substrate 19, applying potential to the whole surface selectively and making the particles of the aerosol 15 adhere to the substrate 19. [0116]

The high voltage power supply 8a gives potential to the substrate 19 so that potential difference may arise between the electrified aerosol 15 and the substrate 19. For example, if the aerosol 15 is charged in positive charge (negative charge), it will be made for the substrate 19 to become reverse potential and negative (positive). If the aerosol 15 is electrification of positive charge or a negative charge, it is good also as potential of a ground to ground the substrate 19. Although the potential drawn by the electrified aerosol 15 to the substrate 19 according to potential difference with the substrate 19 at least should just be given, it is preferred that a reverse electric charge is mutually given from a viewpoint of the improvement in a suction force.

[0117]

Thus, since the aerosol 15 was charged, and has applied potential to the whole surface selectively [substrate / 19] and the aerosol 15 is attracted by potential difference with the substrate 19, In addition to the carrying force (carrying force of the carrier gas 13) of spraying, an electric suction force can act and a membrane formation rate can be raised. Since the aerosol 15 electrified by giving both potential difference, electrifying the aerosol 15 and applying potential to the substrate 19 used as the target selectively on the whole surface is attracted by the substrate 19 which is the target, adhesion into other portions decreases and its membrane formation rate improves. In addition, if potential is applied only to the portion of a request of the substrate 19, it is also possible to make only the portion deposit the particles of the aerosol 15, and to form membranes.

[0118]

And since membranes can be formed with sufficient adhesion by applying potential to the substrate 19 selectively on the whole surface, more precise thickness control is attained. The initial stage of the thin film forming by a spray method is the film formation by adhesion with the

surface of the substrate 19 which is the aerosol 15 and dissimilar material which were sprayed. Unlike an initial stage, in a subsequent stage, it becomes adhesion deposition to the once deposited substance. Then, especially since adhesion with the surface of the substrate 19 which is the aerosol 15 and dissimilar material in an initial stage of thin film forming which were sprayed since membranes can be formed with sufficient adhesion by applying potential to the substrate 19 selectively on the whole surface can be raised, it is desirable.

It becomes possible to change the membraneous quality of a thickness direction, for example, film density, by adjusting suitably the potential given to the substrate 19, forming membranes. This means that the stress of the thin film formed as a result is controllable. Usually, in the case where the coefficients of thermal expansion of the film laminated differ, after lamination, the problem which produces interlaminar peeling attaches both and they turn. however -- if a film is formed where stress relaxation of the film density is changed and carried out, even if it will form on it this film and the film from which a coefficient of thermal expansion differs, membranous stress is already eased -- ** -- it stops producing a problem [like] And according to the physical properties of thin film laminated next, it also becomes free to control film density. By turning on and off the high voltage power supply 8a during membrane formation of the film, or changing the size of potential as the control method, when changing film density, forming membranes, it is possible and the potential grant is possible also in the arbitrary stages of the early stages of thin film forming, the middle, and the second half. For example, in an initial stage, to be able to ease stress with the film laminated next, potential is adjusted and a film formation condition is controlled by a later stage to become the film density in consideration of adhesion with the substrate 19.

Also in the thin film preparation device according to the embodiment of the invention 3 like the thin film preparation device by Embodiment 1 mentioned above, The addition carrier gas feeding means which spouts the carrier gas 13a may be established, the electric field generating means which comprises electrode plate 28 grade for classification may be established like the thin film preparation device by Embodiment 2, and the classification of the

[0121]

aerosol 15 may be performed.

[0120]

The head 10 for electrification may be changed into the nebulizer 25 like the thin film preparation device by Embodiment 2. Since the sprayed aerosol 15 is particles even if this is a case where it does not have an electrifying means and it may be tinged with the electric charge of one of positive/negative, it is not necessary to establish an electrifying means in that case. However, since adhesion of the direction electrified with the improvement in a membrane formation rate and the substrate 19 improves, it is more desirable.

[0122]

Next, the thin film preparation method is explained in the thin film preparation device by the embodiment of the invention 3.

[0123]

The raw material liquid 1 stored in the raw material liquid tank 1a is led to the head 10 for electrification through the raw material liquid supply line 31 with the pump 2, and the carrier gas 13 with which the gas tank 50 was filled up is similarly led to the head 10 for electrification through the carrier gas supply line 32 by the compressor 5. And the controller 9 controls these flows.

[0124]

Mixed spraying of the raw material liquid 1 and the carrier gas 13 which were led to the head 10 for electrification is carried out with the nozzle 11, and the aerosol 15 is formed. At this time, high tension is impressed to the nozzle 11 by the high voltage power supply 8, and the particles of the aerosol 15 are sprayed, being charged.

[0125]

And the aerosol 15 which was sprayed and has been charged is conveyed to the substrate 19 by being heated uniformly and drying with the heater 16 attached so that the chamber A17 might be covered, being micrified by about 10-1000 nm.

[0126]

And the aerosol 15 sprayed while electrifying particles reaches the opening 18, being heated uniformly, Drýness and a flowing state are controlled by shape of the opening 18, and the aerosol 15 is arranged on the substrate holder 20 in which the heater 24 was built in, and reaches the substrate 19 connected to the high voltage power supply 8a.

[0127]

Here, potential is given to the whole surface selectively on the substrate 19, and the particles of the aerosol 15 are drawn to the substrate 19, and adhere in bigger adhesion force. And the adhesion condition to the substrate 19 is controlled by the heater 24, and deposits with it. The thin film formed at the substrate 19 will be removed by the heater 24 even if a little residual solvents exist, and it can also advance solidification of the film itself.

[0128]

By forming membranes with the thin film preparation device by Embodiment 3, a thin film with strong adhesion power can be formed by applying potential to the whole surface selectively on the substrate 19, and making aerosol particles adhere. Simultaneously, film density can be raised and a precise thin film can be formed. By arranging the heater 24 which heats the substrate 19, membraneous qualities, such as film density, can be further stabilized by evaporating a solvent, controlling the adhesion condition to the substrate 19, or stabilizing substrate temperature. Since membranes can be formed with sufficient adhesion to the

substrate face where the early stages of spraying are hard to be formed, more precise thickness control is attained and thickness can provide a thin film (0.1 micrometer and about 0.005 more micrometer).

[0129]

Also in this Embodiment 3, it has the feature making a solvent evaporate in the state of particles like aerosol, and that a solvent evaporates at a temperature far lower than the boiling point of the solvent since surface area of particles is large. Therefore, water besides organic solvents, such as a tetrahydrofuran, chloroform, dimethylformamide, and dimethyl sulfoxide, can be used as a solvent used for this invention. Raw materials are solution states (wet), and since membranes can be formed by ordinary pressure, in a vacuum deposition method, forming membranes can respond also to a difficult polymer material and the membrane formation which uses unstable organic materials as a raw material thermally. It is also possible to use the solution which mixed an inorganic ultrafine particle material and was distributed. In this case, the particle diameter of an inorganic ultrafine particle material must be smaller than the thickness of the thin film which is going to form membranes. The ratio of particle diameter to thickness should just be 1/10 or less preferably.

[0130]

moreover -- also with the thin film preparation method by this Embodiment 3, film formation begins to be carried out at the same time the aerosol 15 which is going to form membranes reaches the substrate 19 -- a short time -- since solidification is completed to inside, in a spin coat method, the laminated structure of a difficult different material and a coating part injury are possible. And since it can respond to a large area substrate easily by moving the substrate holder 20 in X and the direction of Y, the high cost by enlargement is not caused like a vacuum deposition method. If a substrate holder is rotated, good thickness distribution can be acquired.

[0131]

(Embodiment 4)

<u>Drawing 5</u> is a schematic diagram of the thin film preparation device by the embodiment of the invention 4.

[0132]

Also in this Embodiment 4, the same numerals are given to what was explained by Embodiments 1-3, and the same thing, and the explanation is omitted.

[0133]

In drawing 5, 40 is an antisticking film of the particles of the aerosol 15.

[0134]

In the thin film preparation device by the embodiment of the invention 4, as shown in <u>drawing</u> 5, the antisticking film 40 is formed in the wall of the chamber A17, and the aerosol 15 can be

prevented from carrying out adhesion accumulation to the chamber A17. [0135]

As the antisticking film 40, the wettability to the solvent contained in the raw material liquid 1 comprises a small material. For example, materials, such as fluororesin and silicone series resin, are raised. When the solvent of the raw material liquid 1 is water, it may be oil repellency by the solvent which materials in which water repellence is shown are consisted of, and is used. Namely, what is necessary is just the material in which liquid repellance is shown to the raw material liquid 1. And the wall of the chamber A17 may be coated with such materials, and the film which consists of such materials may be stuck on the wall of the chamber A17. [0136]

Also in the thin film preparation device according to the embodiment of the invention 4 like the thin film preparation device by Embodiment 1 mentioned above, Connect the high voltage power supply 8 to the nozzle 26, change the nebulizer 25 into the head 10 for electrification, establish an electrifying means, may spray, electrifying the aerosol 15, and like the thin film preparation device by Embodiment 2, The electric field generating means which comprises electrode plate 28 grade for classification may be established, the classification of the aerosol 15 may be performed, and potential may be given to the substrate 19 like the thin film preparation device by Embodiment 3.

[0137]

Next, the thin film preparation method is explained in the thin film preparation device by the embodiment of the invention 4.

[0138]

The raw material liquid 1 stored in the raw material liquid tank 1a is led to the nebulizer 25 through the raw material liquid supply line 31 with the pump 2, and the carrier gas 13 with which the gas tank 50 was filled up is similarly led to the nebulizer 25 through the carrier gas supply line 32 by the compressor 5. The carrier gas 13a passes along the carrier gas supply line 32a by the compressor 5, and blows off from the carrier gas feed hopper 14. And the controller 9 controls these flows. Although this Embodiment 4 shows the gas tank and compressor of the carrier gas 13 which forms the aerosol 15, and the carrier gas 13a which gives addition carrying force by the case where it is considered as a share, it is good also as respectively independent like Embodiment 1.

[0139]

Mixed spraying of the raw material liquid 1 and the carrier gas 13 which were led to the nebulizer 25 is carried out with the nozzle 26, and the aerosol 15 is formed.

[0140]

In addition to the carrying force of the carrier gas 13 which constitutes the aerosol 15 and is sprayed from the nozzle 11, the sprayed aerosol 15 can give the carrying force of the carrier

gas 13a which blew off from the carrier gas feed hopper 14, and is conveyed in the substrate 19 direction.

[0141]

And the aerosol 15 is conveyed to the substrate 19 by being heated uniformly and drying with the heater 16 attached to the outer wall of the chamber A17, being micrified by about 10-1000 nm.

[0142]

Even if the aerosol 15 collides with the wall of the chamber A17 at this time, with the antisticking film 40, without depositing on the wall of the chamber A17, it is flipped, is introduced again to a conveying path, and goes in the substrate 19 direction. [0143]

Here, it is necessary to flow toward the substrate 19, without adhering to the wall surface of the chamber A17, when the particles of the sprayed aerosol 15 are conveyed and heated. By the way, although it seems that it is appropriate for heating with the heater 16 to heat at the temperature near the boiling point of the solvent contained in the aerosol 15, Temporarily, when the wall surface temperature of the chamber A17 is not uniform, the aerosol 15 adheres to the part where the skin temperature of a wall is low selectively, and it is also considered that membrane formation is not made at all. Then, in order to perform stable membrane formation, of course, uniform heating is performed, but since it is important not to make the aerosol 15 adhere to a container wall as much as possible, either, especially the antisticking film 40 is effective.

[0144]

And the sprayed aerosol 15 reaches the opening 18, being heated uniformly, dryness and a flowing state are controlled by shape of the opening 18, and the aerosol 15 reaches the substrate 19 on the substrate holder 20 which carried out the internal organs of the heater 24. And the adhesion condition to the substrate 19 is controlled by the heater 24, and deposits with it. The thin film formed at the substrate 19 is removed by the heater 24 even if a little residual solvents exist, and it can also advance solidification of the film itself.

Thus, since it leads on the substrate 19 and membranes can be formed, controlling the particle diameter and dryness of the aerosol 15 sprayed by forming membranes with the thin film preparation device by Embodiment 4 with sufficient accuracy, the thin film of 0.1 micrometer and about 0.01 more micrometer of thickness can be provided.

[0146]

Also in this Embodiment 5, it has the feature making a solvent evaporate in the state of particles like the aerosol 15, and that a solvent evaporates at a temperature far lower than the boiling point of the solvent since surface area of particles is large. Therefore, water besides

organic solvents, such as a tetrahydrofuran, chloroform, dimethylformamide, and dimethyl sulfoxide, can be used as a solvent used for this invention. Raw materials are solution states (wet), and since membranes can be formed by ordinary pressure, in a vacuum deposition method, forming membranes can respond also to a difficult polymer material and the membrane formation which uses unstable organic materials as a raw material thermally. It is also possible to use the solution which mixed an inorganic ultrafine particle material and was distributed. In this case, the particle diameter of an inorganic ultrafine particle material must be smaller than the thickness of the thin film which is going to form membranes. The ratio of particle diameter to thickness should just be 1/10 or less preferably.

[0147]

moreover -- also with the thin film preparation method by this Embodiment 5, film formation begins to be carried out at the same time the aerosol 15 which is going to form membranes reaches the substrate 19 -- a short time -- since solidification is completed to inside, in a spin coat method, the laminated structure of a difficult different material and a coating part injury are possible. And since it can respond to a large area substrate easily by moving the substrate holder 20 in X and the direction of Y, the high cost by enlargement is not caused like a vacuum deposition method. If the substrate holder 20 is rotated, good thickness distribution can be acquired.

[0148]

It cannot be overemphasized that the antisticking film 40 in this Embodiment 4 is applicable to Embodiments 1-3.

[0149]

(Embodiment 5)

In this Embodiment 5, the organic electroluminescence element (only henceforth an organic EL device) as an example created using the system for thin film deposition and preparation method which were explained by Embodiments 1-4 is explained briefly.

[0150]

[0151]

Here, <u>drawing 6</u> is a conceptual perspective view showing the example of composition of the organic EL device created using the thin film preparation method of this invention.

In <u>drawing 6</u>, the luminous layer in which a substrate and 35 have the anode, 36 has a hole injection layer, and, as for 37, 34 has a luminous region, and 38 are the negative poles, and 39 shows an organic EL device.

[0152]

If an example of the material of each composition is given, as the substrate 34, will be glass, a high polymer film, etc. and as the anode 35 as ITO and the hole injection layer 36, As the thin film which comprises a polythiophene (poly(ethylenedioxy) tiophene and the following

abbreviate to PEDOT.), and the luminous layer 37, It is a layered product of LiF and aluminum as the thin film which comprises methoxy-ethyl ************* phenylenevinylene (it abbreviates to MEH-PPV hereafter.), and the negative pole 38. In addition, the material of lamination or each composition is an example, in addition it cannot be overemphasized that various lamination and components can be used.

[0153]

As shown in <u>drawing 6</u>, the organic EL device 39 emits light by giving voltage or current between the anode 35 and the negative pole 38.

[0154]

Although there was a luminescent material which has formed membranes with neither a vacuum deposition method nor a spin coat method conventionally in an organic EL device, By creating using the system for thin film deposition and preparation method which were explained by Embodiments 1-4, various luminescent materials can be formed and the selectivity of functionality thin film material can be extended. Improvement in a membrane formation rate can be aimed at.

[0155]

(Embodiment 6)

In this Embodiment 6, the optoelectric transducer as an example created using the system for thin film deposition and preparation method which were explained by Embodiments 1-4 is explained briefly.

[0156]

Here, <u>drawing 7</u> is a conceptual perspective view showing the example of composition of the optoelectric transducer created using the thin film preparation method of this invention. [0157]

In <u>drawing 7</u>, as for the anode and 43, 34 is [a photoelectric conversion film and 38] the negative poles a buffer layer and 44 a substrate and 42, and, as for 41, an optoelectric transducer is shown.

[0158]

If an example of the material of each composition is given, it will be glass, a high polymer film, etc. as the substrate 34, and as the anode 42, it will be a PEDOT thin film as ITO and the buffer layer 43, will be MEH-PPV and the film mixture of C60 as the photoelectric conversion film 44, and will be a layered product of LiF and aluminum as the negative pole 38. The material of lamination or each composition is an example, in addition it cannot be overemphasized that various lamination and components can be used.

[0159]

As shown in <u>drawing 7</u>, the optoelectric transducer 41 produces electromotive force by irradiating sunlight.

[0160]

Although there was a photoelectric conversion material which has formed membranes with neither a vacuum deposition method nor a spin coat method conventionally in an optoelectric transducer, By creating using the system for thin film deposition and preparation method which were explained by Embodiments 1-4, various photoelectric conversion materials can be formed and the selectivity of functionality thin film material can be extended. Improvement in a membrane formation rate can be aimed at.

[0161]

As mentioned above, although Embodiments 1-5 were described, As a thin film formed with the thin film preparation method and preparation device of this invention, For example, the organic layer which constitutes an organic EL device, the organic layer which constitutes an optoelectric transducer, etc. Can apply various devices to creation of the organic and inorganic thin film to constitute, and especially, According to wet process, such as dry processes, such as the conventional vacuum deposition method, and a spin coat method, membrane formation can use conveniently for membrane formation of a difficult material system, and can use by the conventional method for film deposition conveniently for creation of the element which has various thin film composition, such as difficult laminated constitution and *******.

[0162]

the thin film which specifically comprises organic materials of a low molecule or polymers according to the thin film preparation method and preparation device of this invention -- a monolayer -- or, It can form by a double layer and, as for the lamination, complete lamination and the thin film which can also laminate selectively and locally and comprises an inorganic material can also laminate [complete lamination and] a monolayer, a double layer, and lamination selectively and locally similarly. And it also becomes possible to take various laminated structures combining the thin film which comprises these organic materials or an inorganic material. Therefore, it is suitably [for manufacture of the device which consists of combination of an organic thin film and an inorganic thin film] applicable.

[0163]

In the thin film preparation method and preparation device of this invention. For example, 1/10 micrometer, since the thin film of the thickness of nm order can be created, further 1/100 micrometer, so that it may be called 0.1 micrometer and also 0.01 micrometer, and 0.005 micrometer, It becomes possible to apply to the thin film which constitutes the organic layer which constitutes an organic EL device, the organic layer which constitutes an optoelectric transducer, etc.

[0164]

in addition -- in forming a thin film with the thin film preparation method and preparation device of this invention, it is a solution which comprises raw material formed at least and a solvent as

the raw material liquid 1 -- raw material -- a solvent -- the dissolution -- or what is necessary is just to distribute and in an emulsion or a dispersion state may be sufficient. What is necessary is just in the state which raw material and a solvent are mixed and can form aerosol at least. [0165]

the material of versatility [raw material], such as organic materials of a low molecule or polymers, and an inorganic material, -- independence -- or it can mix and use. When using an inorganic material for raw material from a viewpoint of thin film creation, it is preferred that they are particles, and if the inorganic material is an ultrafine particle, it is still more preferred. When particle diameter uses an ultrafine particle of 0.1 micrometer or less, according to the particle diameter, 0.1 micrometer of thickness and also a 0.01-micrometer thin film can be obtained. [0166]

As a solvent, as mentioned above, various kinds of fluids, such as an organic solvent and water, can be used.

[0167]

As for the concentration (raw material /(raw-material + solvent) x100) of the viewpoint of thin film creation to the raw material liquid 1, it is preferred that it is less than 1 % of the weight. Since the aerosol to which adhesion (condensation) of the particles of aerosol could be decreased and the particle size was equal by making concentration into 1% can be formed, a thin film can be formed with high degree of accuracy. And the thin film of 0.1 micrometer of thickness and the thickness of the level further called 0.01 micrometer and 0.005 micrometer can be obtained.

[0168]

Additive agents, such as a surface-active agent, a defoaming agent, a pH adjuster, can also be included in raw material liquid if needed.

[0169]

By the film which forms membranes, various gases can be used for the carrier gas 13 which constitutes the aerosol 15, and it can illustrate inertness, such as nitrogen gas and argon gas. It is the same also about the carrier gas 13a which gives carrying force additionally to the aerosol 15. The kind of gas used for these carrier gas 13 and the carrier gas 13a may be the same, or may differ.

[0170]

[Example]

Next, an example explains this invention further. This example is shown in order to clarify the feature of this invention further.

This invention is not restricted by these examples.

[0171]

(Example 1)

The organic EL device was created in Example 1.

[0172]

After forming in this entire substrate the ITO film of 160 nm of thickness which serves as the anode in sputtering, using a glass substrate as a substrate of an organic EL device, The resist material (Tokyo adaptation shrine make, OFPR-800) was applied with the spin coat method, the resist film of 10 micrometers of thickness was formed, negatives were exposed and developed and the resist film was patterned after a mask and the shape which is predetermined.

[0173]

Next, this glass substrate was immersed into 60 ** and 50% of chloride, after etching the ITO film of a portion in which the resist film is not formed, the resist film was also removed and the anode 40 mm in length and 5 mm (glass substrate size = 40 mm x 40 mm) in width was formed.

[0174]

for 5 minutes [next, / this patterning board / ultrasonically and] it is based on a detergent (the Furuuchi Chemical Corp. make and SEMIKO -- clean), After [which is depended on ultrasonic cleaning / for 10 minutes / it is based on pure water, ultrasonic cleaning / for 5 minutes / it is based on the solution which mixed the hydrogen peroxide solution 1 and the water 5 to the ammonia solution 1 (volume ratio), 70 ** pure water] carrying out washing processing at the order of ultrasonic cleaning for 5 minutes, by the nitrogen blower, the moisture adhering to a substrate was removed, and it heated further and dried.

[0175]

Then, this glass substrate is set to the substrate holder 20 of the thin film preparation device shown by <u>drawing 2</u>. The heater 16 arranged to the wall of the chamber A17 is held at 90 **, and a substrate holder is held at 90 ** with the heater 24 built in the substrate holder 20. The opening 18 was made into a circle 5 mm in diameter, and set to 10 mm distance of an opening and the substrate face which forms membranes.

[0176]

From the carrier gas feeding means, the solution which mixed PEDOT 1% in water as raw material liquid first was sprayed, while nitrogen gas electrified particles with 4.5 L/min., and a 60-nm PEDOT thin film was formed on the substrate. Injection was continued for 20 minutes until the thickness of the PEDOT thin film was set to 60 nm, moving the substrate holder 20 in X and the direction of Y on the conditions that the distance from the opening 18 becomes fixed, at this time.

[0177]

Next, passing only carrier gas by 3 L/min, with the heater 24 built in the substrate holder 20,

temperature up of the substrate is carried out even to 200 **, and it is held for 10 minutes. Then, the heater 24 is turned off, and it is neglected until a substrate and a substrate holder will be 60 **, passing nitrogen gas.

[0178]

LiF by 5-mm width in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with the anode in the MEH-PPV thin film upper part in the state where moved the glass substrate 34 in the resistance heating evaporation apparatus after that, and it decompressed to the degree of vacuum below $2x10^{-6}$ Torr 2 nm, The organic EL device as shown by drawing 6 (5 mm x 5 mm) by furthermore forming 100 nm of aluminum in the upper part was obtained. [0180]

Thus, the result of having measured the electrical property of the formed organic EL device is shown in <u>drawing 8</u> and <u>drawing 9</u>. <u>Drawing 8</u> is a graph which shows the voltage of the organic EL device of Example 1, and the relation of luminosity.

<u>Drawing 9</u> is a graph which shows the relation of the current density and luminosity of the organic EL device of Example 1.

It was [in the luminescence starting potential 15V and 22V] 10 cd/m² in 0.7 cd/m² and 100 mA/cm² at 50 cd/m² and 10 mA/cm².

[0181]

When the thickness distribution data of the PEDOT thin film and the MEH-PPV thin film simple substance was furthermore measured, it went into **1% of within the limits, respectively in the field (38 mm x 38 mm) in a substrate (40 mm x 40 mm).

[0182]

When surface roughness was measured by AFM (atomic force microscope) of Seiko Instruments, RMS was about 8 nm in the area of 15 micrometer**.

[0183]

(Example 2)

The optoelectric transducer was created in Example 2.

[0184]

for 5 minutes [first / a glass substrate / ultrasonically and] it is based on a detergent (the Furuuchi Chemical Corp. make and SEMIKO -- clean), After [which is depended on ultrasonic

cleaning / for 10 minutes / it is based on pure water, ultrasonic cleaning / for 5 minutes / it is based on the solution which mixed the hydrogen peroxide solution 1 and the water 5 to the ammonia solution 1 (volume ratio), 70 ** pure water] carrying out washing processing at the order of ultrasonic cleaning for 5 minutes, by the nitrogen blower, the moisture adhering to a glass substrate was removed and it dried.

[0185]

Next, after forming the ITO film of 160 nm of thickness on a glass substrate by sputtering process, applying a resist material (Tokyo adaptation shrine make, OFPR-800, 20cp) with a spin coat method, forming a 10-micrometer-thick resist film on an ITO film, and passing a predetermined mask after baking powder for 20 minutes at 85 ** -- exposure -- negatives were developed further and the resist film was patterned.

[0186]

Next, this glass substrate was immersed into 60 ** and 50% of chloride, after etching the ITO film of a portion in which the resist film is not formed, the resist film was also removed and an ITO film 40 mm in length and 5 mm (glass substrate size = 40 mm x 40 mm) in width was formed.

[0187]

Then, this glass substrate was set in the thin film preparation device shown by <u>drawing 2</u> like Example 1, the raw material liquid which made water distribute PEDOT 1% first was sprayed with nitrogen gas, and a 60-nm PEDOT thin film was formed on the substrate. Next, 100-nm MEH-PPV and the film mixture (photoelectric conversion film) of C60 were formed on the substrate by changing the 0.01wt% dissolution and the fullerene C60 into the mixed solution scattered by 0.05wt%, and spraying raw material liquid for MEH-PPV on diethylether with nitrogen gas similarly.

[0188]

LiF by 5-mm width in the direction which intersects perpendicularly with the anode in the photoelectric conversion layer upper part in the state where moved the glass substrate in the resistance heating evaporation apparatus after that, and it decompressed to the degree of vacuum below 2x10⁻⁶Torr 2 nm, The optoelectric transducer (5 mm x 5 mm) as furthermore formed the negative pole in the upper part by forming 100 nm of aluminum and shown by drawing 7 was obtained.

[0189]

Thus, the result of having measured the electrical property of the formed optoelectric transducer is shown in <u>drawing 10</u>. <u>Drawing 10</u> is a graph which shows the electrical property of the optoelectric transducer of Example 2.

[0190]

Thus, also in the optoelectric transducer using unembellished fullerene as an electronic

receptiveness material, the efficient transfer characteristic of open end voltage =0.70V, short-circuit current =4.5 mA/cm², and fill-factor =0.50 was able to be acquired. Exposure conditions are AM1.5.

[0191]

[Effect of the Invention]

as mentioned above, according to this invention, it cannot do in a spin coat method -distinguishing by different color with (patterning) -- it is easily possible and the high cost by
enlargement of a device is not caused like a vacuum deposition method to a large area
substrate.

[0192]

Therefore, while being able to extend the selectivity of the functionality thin film material which this invention can form materials which have formed membranes with neither a vacuum deposition method nor a spin coat method, such as a luminescent material and a photoelectric conversion material, and is used for an electron device, The preparation method and preparation device of a thin film which enable creation of a highly efficient electron device can be provided.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The schematic diagram of the 1st thin film preparation device by the embodiment of the invention 1

[Drawing 2]The schematic diagram of the 2nd thin film preparation device by the embodiment of the invention 1

[Drawing 3]The schematic diagram of the thin film preparation device by the embodiment of the invention 2

[Drawing 4]The schematic diagram of the thin film preparation device by the embodiment of the invention 3

[Drawing 5]The schematic diagram of the thin film preparation device by the embodiment of the invention 4

[Drawing 6] The conceptual perspective view showing the example of composition of the organic EL device created using the thin film preparation method of this invention [Drawing 7] The conceptual perspective view showing the example of composition of the optoelectric transducer created using the thin film preparation method of this invention [Drawing 8] The graph which shows the voltage of the organic EL device of Example 1, and the relation of luminosity

[Drawing 9] The graph which shows the relation of the current density and luminosity of the organic EL device of Example 1

[Drawing 10] The graph which shows the electrical property of the optoelectric transducer of Example 2

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Raw material liquid
- 1a Raw material liquid tank
- 2 Pump
- 3, 6, and 6a Regulator
- 4, 7, and 7a Flow instrument
- 5 5a Compressor
- 8 8a High voltage power supply
- 9 Controller
- 10 The head for electrification
- 11 Nozzle
- 12 12a Insulator
- 13 13a Carrier gas
- 14 Carrier gas feed hopper
- 15 Aerosol
- 16 Heater
- 17 Chamber A
- 18 Opening
- 19 Substrate
- 20 Substrate holder
- 20a Substrate holder transportation device
- 21 Chamber B
- 22 Ground
- 23 Exhaust port
- 24 Heater
- 25 Nebulizer
- 26 Nozzle
- 27 Insulator
- 28 The electrode plate for classification
- 29 and 30 Aerosol particles
- 31 Raw material liquid supply line
- 32 Carrier gas supply line
- 40 Antisticking film
- 50 50a Gas tank

[Translation done.]

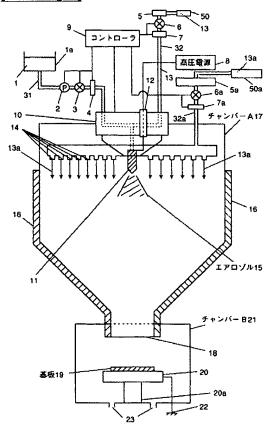
* NOTICES *

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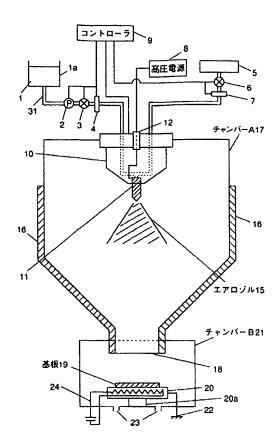
- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
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- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DRAWINGS

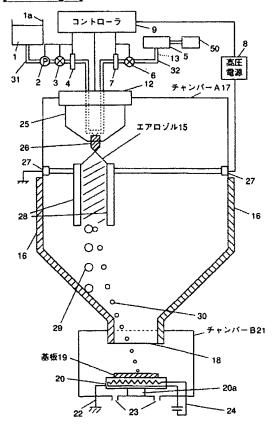
[Drawing 1]



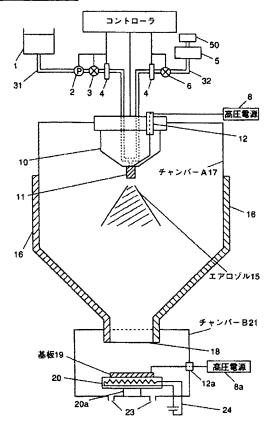
[Drawing 2]



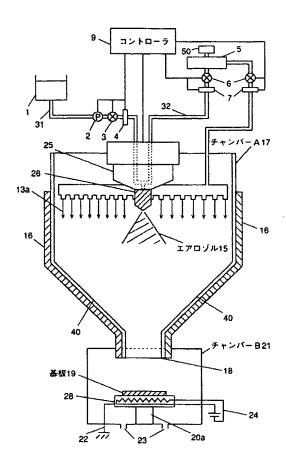
[Drawing 3]



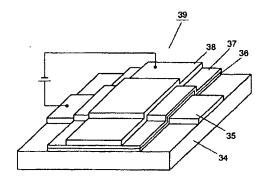
[Drawing 4]



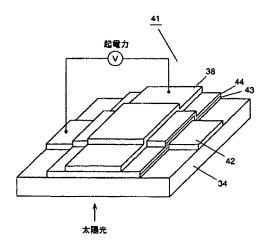
[Drawing 5]



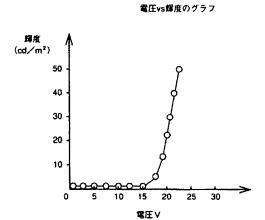
[Drawing 6]



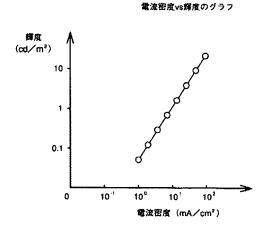
[Drawing 7]



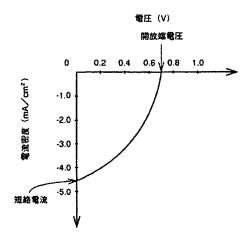
[Drawing 8]



[Drawing 9]



[Drawing 10]



[Translation done.]

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CORRECTION OR AMENDMENT

[Kind of official gazette]Printing of amendment by regulation of 2 of Article 17 of Patent Law [Section classification] The 1st classification of the part II gate [Publication date]December 22 (2005.12.22), Heisei 17

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[Application number]Application for patent 2002-330494 (P2002-330494)
[The 7th edition of International Patent Classification]

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H05B 33/10

H05B 33/14

[FI]

B05D 3/02 A

B05B 1/24

B05B 5/025 Z

B05B 5/08 J

B05B 7/06

B05D 1/04 Z

H05B 33/10

H05B 33/14 A

H05B 33/14 Z

[Written amendment]

[Filing date]November 9, Heisei 17 (2005.11.9)

[Amendment 1]

[Document to be Amended]Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended]The name of an invention

[Method of Amendment]Change

[The contents of amendment]

[Title of the Invention]An organic electroluminescence element, an optoelectric transducer which were created with a preparation method of a thin film, a preparation device, and this preparation method

[Amendment 2]

[Document to be Amended]Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended]Claim

[Method of Amendment]Change

[The contents of amendment]

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]It is a preparation method of a thin film which aerosol-izes raw material liquid, heats said aerosol, makes it deposit on a substrate, and forms a thin film,

A preparation method of a thin film passing carrier gas to said substrate direction, and conveying said aerosol.

[Claim 2]It is a preparation method of a thin film which aerosol-izes raw material liquid, heats said aerosol, makes it deposit on a substrate, and forms a thin film,

A preparation method of a thin film classifying particles of said aerosol.

[Claim 3]A preparation method of the thin film according to claim 2 making electrostatic force act on said aerosol, and classifying it in it.

[Claim 4]It is a preparation method of a thin film which aerosol-izes raw material liquid, heats said aerosol, makes it deposit on a substrate, and forms a thin film,

A preparation method of a thin film producing potential difference between said aerosol and said substrate.

[Claim 5]A preparation method of the thin film according to claim 4 giving potential to said substrate.

[Claim 6]A preparation method of a thin film given in claim 1 electrifying said aerosol - 5 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 7] It is a preparation method of a thin film which aerosol-izes raw material liquid, heats said aerosol, makes it deposit on a substrate, and forms a thin film,

A preparation method of a thin film carrying out electrostatic atomization of said raw material liquid, and aerosol-izing it.

[Claim 8]A preparation method of a thin film given in claim 1 making a solvent contained in said aerosol evaporate thoroughly, and making it deposit on a substrate - 7 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 9]A preparation method of a thin film given in claim 1 making a little solvents contained in said aerosol remain, and making it deposit on a substrate - 7 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 10]A preparation method of a thin film given in claim 1, wherein concentration of said raw material liquid is less than 1 % of the weight - 9 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 11]A preparation method of a thin film given in claim 1 for which said raw material liquid is characterized by particle diameter including 0.1 micrometer or less of inorganic ultrafine particle material - 9 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 12]A preparation method of the thin film according to claim 11, wherein said inorganic ultrafine particle material is a fluorescent material.

[Claim 13]A preparation method of the thin film according to claim 1 to 10, wherein said raw material liquid includes a carbon material.

[Claim 14]A preparation method of a thin film given in claim 1 creating two or more sorts of thin films on said substrate by performing thin film creation of multiple times - 13 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 15]A preparation method of a thin film given in claim 1 which carries out mixing or making it distribute or dissolve and creating an organic thin film of an organic electroluminescence element for organic materials to said raw material liquid with the feature - 14 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 16]A preparation method of a thin film given in claim 1 which carries out mixing or making it distribute or dissolve and creating an organic thin film of an optoelectric transducer for organic materials to said raw material liquid with the feature - 14 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 17]A preparation device of a thin film characterized by comprising the following.

A raw material liquid feeding means which supplies raw material liquid.

A carrier gas feeding means which supplies carrier gas.

An aerosol formation means which carries out formation spraying of the aerosol from raw material liquid supplied from said raw material liquid feeding means and a carrier gas feeding means, and carrier gas.

An addition carrier gas feeding means which spouts carrier gas which adds carrying force to aerosol sprayed from said aerosol formation means, a heating method which heats aerosol sprayed from said aerosol formation means, and a substrate holding means holding a substrate which material included in said aerosol deposits.

[Claim 18]A preparation device of a thin film characterized by comprising the following.

A raw material liquid feeding means which supplies raw material liquid.

A carrier gas feeding means which supplies carrier gas.

An aerosol formation means which carries out formation spraying of the aerosol from raw material liquid supplied from said raw material liquid feeding means and a carrier gas feeding means, and carrier gas.

A heating method which heats aerosol sprayed from said aerosol formation means, an electric field generating means which electrostatic force is made to act on particles of aerosol sprayed from said aerosol formation means, and is classified, and a substrate holding means holding a substrate which material included in said aerosol deposits.

[Claim 19]A preparation device of a thin film characterized by comprising the following.

A raw material liquid feeding means which supplies raw material liquid.

A carrier gas feeding means which supplies carrier gas.

An aerosol formation means which carries out formation spraying of the aerosol from raw material liquid supplied from said raw material liquid feeding means and a carrier gas feeding means, and carrier gas.

A heating method which heats aerosol sprayed from said aerosol formation means, a substrate holding means holding a substrate which material included in said aerosol deposits, and a potential grant means to give potential to said substrate and to produce potential difference between said aerosol and said substrate.

[Claim 20]A preparation device of a thin film given in claim 17 provided with an electrifying means which electrifies said aerosol - 19 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 21]A preparation device of a thin film given in claim 17 provided with a substrate-heating means to heat said substrate - 20 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 22]A preparation device of a thin film characterized by comprising the following.

A raw material liquid feeding means which supplies raw material liquid.

A carrier gas feeding means which supplies carrier gas.

An electrostatic atomization means which forms and carries out electrostatic atomization of the aerosol from raw material liquid supplied from said raw material liquid feeding means and a carrier gas feeding means, and carrier gas.

A heating method which heats aerosol sprayed from said aerosol formation means, and a substrate holding means holding a substrate which material included in said aerosol deposits.

[Claim 23]A preparation device of a thin film given in claim 17 provided with a chamber which isolates a channel of aerosol which results in deposition in said substrate from said aerosol formation with the external world - 22 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 24]A preparation device of the thin film according to claim 23, wherein an outer wall of said chamber is equipped with said heating method.

[Claim 25]A preparation device of a thin film given in claim 23, and 24 any 1 paragraphs, wherein a channel of said aerosol becomes narrow between a position in which aerosol is formed, and said substrate.

[Claim 26]A preparation device of a thin film given in claim 23 providing an antisticking film which prevents adhesion of aerosol to a wall of said chamber - 25 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 27]A preparation device of a thin film given in claim 17, wherein said substrate holding means is movable or pivotable in three dimensions - 26 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 28]A raw material liquid feeding means which supplies raw material liquid, and a carrier gas feeding means which supplies carrier gas, An aerosol formation means which carries out formation spraying of the aerosol from raw material liquid supplied from said raw material liquid feeding means and a carrier gas feeding means, and carrier gas, A heating method which heats aerosol sprayed from said aerosol formation means, and the 1st chamber that has arranged said aerosol formation means inside at least, and equipped the end with an opening, A substrate holding means holding a substrate which material included in said aerosol deposits, and said substrate holding means are arranged inside, and it has said 1st chamber and the 2nd connected chamber via said opening,

An addition carrier gas feeding means which spouts carrier gas which adds carrying force to aerosol sprayed from said aerosol formation means inside said 1st chamber, A preparation device of a thin film having at least one means among electrostatic atomization means ** possessing an electric field generating means which makes electrostatic force act on particles of aerosol sprayed from said aerosol formation means, and classifies it to them, and an electrifying means which electrifies aerosol for said aerosol formation means.

[Claim 29]A potential grant means to give potential to said substrate and to make an inside of said 2nd chamber produce potential difference between said aerosol and said substrate, A preparation device of the thin film according to claim 28 having at least one means among substrate moving means ** which make movable, inclination possibility of, or pivotable a substrate-heating means to heat said substrate, and said substrate.

[Claim 30]A preparation device of a thin film given in claim 28, and 29 any 1 paragraphs, wherein a channel of said aerosol which comprises a wall of said 1st chamber becomes

narrow by said opening.

[Claim 31]A preparation device of a thin film given in claim 28 which said heating method is arranged so that an outer wall of said 1st chamber may be covered, and is characterized by heating between said openings from a position in which said aerosol is formed at least - 30 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 32]A preparation device of a thin film given in claim 28 providing an antisticking film which prevents adhesion of said aerosol to a wall of said 1st chamber - 31 any 1 paragraphs.

[Claim 33]An organic electroluminescence element providing a thin film created by claim 1 - 16 any 1 paragraphs with a preparation method of a thin film of a statement.

[Claim 34]An optoelectric transducer providing a thin film created by claim 1 - 16 any 1 paragraphs with a preparation method of a thin film of a statement.

[The amendment 3]

[Document to be Amended]Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended]0001

[Method of Amendment]Change

[The contents of amendment]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

this invention belongs to the production technology field of a thin film, and relates to the organic electroluminescence element and optoelectric transducer which were created by the preparation method of the preparation method of the functionality thin film for creating an organic or inorganic light-emitting device, a photoelectric conversion device, etc. especially, a preparation device, and a functionality thin film.

[Amendment 4]

[Document to be Amended]Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended]0042

[Method of Amendment]Change

[The contents of amendment]

[0042]

The invention according to claim 32 is characterized by providing the antisticking film which prevents adhesion of aerosol to the wall of the 1st chamber in claims 28-31, and prevent adhesion in the chamber of aerosol, and. The quantitative loss of the aerosol supplied to a substrate is controlled, and a membrane formation rate improves.

The invention according to claim 33 is the organic electroluminescence element which provided the thin film created by claim 1 - 16 any 1 paragraphs with the preparation method of the thin film of a statement. In an organic electroluminescence element, although there was a luminescent material which has formed membranes with neither a vacuum deposition method

nor a spin coat method conventionally, by this, various luminescent materials can be formed and the selectivity of functionality thin film material can be extended. Improvement in a membrane formation rate can be aimed at.

The invention according to claim 34 is the optoelectric transducer which provided the thin film created by claim 1 - 16 any 1 paragraphs with the preparation method of the thin film of a statement. In an optoelectric transducer, although there was a photoelectric conversion material which has formed membranes with neither a vacuum deposition method nor a spin coat method conventionally, by this, various photoelectric conversion materials can be formed and the selectivity of functionality thin film material can be extended. Improvement in a membrane formation rate can be aimed at.

[Translation done.]